"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for this city and its vicinity to-day are cooler, with thunderstorms, southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Simla to London says that the Vice Regal Government has sent to the Ameer of Afghanistan a strong letter of remonstrance. British reinforcements have been ordered to Kohat. Gen. Blood is moving up the Swat Valley. Michael Angiolillo, alias "Golli," the Italian Anarchist who assassinated Premier Canovas at the baths of Santa Agueda on Aug. 8, was tried by court-martial in Vergara. The sentence was not published.—Page 5.

Page 1.

On account of a snowstorm on Pike's Peak W. B. Felts did not attempt his aeroplane flight from the summit yesterday.

A Wichita (Kan.) Sunday School Superintendent is arranging to conduct the exercises by telephone from his home.

Alabama rolling mills are busy, and the business outlook is extremely encouraging. The miners' strike in that district is settled.

James McNamara, a Jersey City member of the American Legion of Honor, has engaged counsel to apply to the United States Circuit Court in Boston to appoint a receiver and to enjoin the order from enforcing its new rules of assessment.

There were sixty-two arrests in the city for violation of the Raines law yesterday. A tramp in Morrisania aided the police in obtaining evidence. One hotel keeper was arrested for selling beer, and his wife was arrested on the same charge a few minutes later.

The Progressive Democratic League held an excited meeting yesterday afternoon at Flannery Hall. President Saunders adjourned the meeting and left the hall with his adherents, while the opposition, which is said to be the Tammany element, remained, admitted various delegations, and declared the President's office vacant.

The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords yesterday morning in the Bois de Maréchaux at Vancresson. There were five encounters. The Prince received two wounds, one of which, in the abdomen, is considered serious. The Count of Turin was slightly wounded in the right hand.

Miss Lillian Roeder and her brother Charles stepped from the old stone wharf at Greenville where they were crabbing yesterday into the water. When Roeder tried to climb up he dislodged a boulder that struck his sister, broke her leg, and pinned her under water. She was nearly drowned when the boulder was moved with a lever by members of the Greenville Yacht Club, who answered the cries for help.

Page 3.

There were many pleasure parties on the Harlem River yesterday, but few club members.

At the games of the Catholic Club, in Jersey City, yesterday Thomas Flanagan made a foul throw with the twelve-pound hammer of 165 feet 7 inches. He won the event by casting the hammer 162 feet 4 inches.

An exciting struggle is in progress for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association, with Brooklyn in the lead. In the Metropolitan League contest the New Jersey Athletic Club has practically won, with the Staten Island Cricket Club now in second place.

Page 5.

The President attended service at Trinity Episcopal Church, Bluff Point, yesterday. There was a big storm in the afternoon, which kept him indoors.

Bessie Jackson, the woman who was badly burned last Saturday, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. The janitress, whom she accused of throwing a burning lamp at her, was held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

The nineteen new bells for St. Patrick's Cathedral were blessed yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan, with impressive ceremonies in the presence of nearly 5,000 persons. Each bell is named for a saint. The chimes will be rung from an electrical keyboard.

Page 8.

The steamships Furnessia and La Bretagne arrived yesterday, and many passengers complained of the rigid enforcement of the tariff law as regards payment of duty on personal effects.

In an interview on vivisection, Dr. E. C. Spitzka said yesterday that very little of what is now done for the relief of disease and for the maintenance of public health would be possible but for the vivisection operations of the past.

The cornerstone of the Henry McCaddin Memorial Building was laid yesterday in Williamsburg in the presence of thousands of parishioners and friends of Father Malone. The day also marked the fifty-third anniversary of Father Malone's ordination.

Passengers on a train of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which left Park Place Station at 2:17 o'clock Sunday morning, say that the engineer endangered their lives in an attempt to make up lost time. Men and women, they assert, were thrown off their feet at the curves.

Under orders from Immigration Commissioner Fitchie, the Immigration Inspectors yesterday made a close but unsuccessful search of arriving European vessels for Spanish anarchists supposed to be coming here. More than ordinary vigilance will be used to stop and deport Anarchists.

A. F. Forget, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, has returned from Paris. He says the company has authorized him to obtain a warrant for the arrest of C. G. West, formerly Superintendent of the company's dock, who is charged with shortage in his accounts.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Baseball.—Page 3.

A QUEER GAME OF CRAPS.

Winner Gets the Right to Escort a Colored Belle to Church.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The people of Homewood, a suburb of this city, have asked the police to stop a crap game which takes place every Sunday in the old race track stables there. The stakes in the game consist of a suit of black clothes and the right of escorting one of the colored girls of the place.

All the players are negroes. The winner of the game wears the clothes and takes the girl to church attended by the losers. The girl gets a new beau almost every Sunday.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Grades Low, but the Price at Crookston Is Highest in Years.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 15.—The first wheat of the 1897 crop was marketed here yesterday. It graded No. 2, but brought 75 cents a bushel, the highest price paid for that grade in years. Fears have been expressed during the past three weeks by farmers that wheat would not grade nigh as a rule this year, and this tends to confirm their opinion.

The elevator people who bought the wheat say it was a very poor No. 2 grade. It was dry enough, but was badly shriveled. The yield, it is now estimated, will be about twelve bushels to the acre throughout the Northwest.

WAUKEGAN WANTS THE PLANT.

Mass Meeting Held to Get Congress to Make Armor Plate There.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The citizens of Waukegan held a mass meeting last night to discuss the steps necessary to secure the armor-plate factory which the United States Government may establish.

Congressman Foss was present and addressed the meeting, reciting the causes which led Congress to decide to investigate the feasibility of an armor-plate plant, and closed by pledging himself to use all his power in an endeavor to have the plant situated at Waukegan should Congress decide to build it.

A committee of citizens was appointed to choose a committee of three which will work jointly with the committee of Aldermen recently appointed.

PINNED DOWN BY A ROCK

Lillian Roeder's Leg Was Broken, and She Was Nearly Drowned While Crabbing.

HER BROTHER SAVED HER LIFE

Couple Slipped from the Stone Wharf at Greenville—When Roeder Tried to Climb He Dislodged a Boulder that Struck His Sister.

One of the most thrilling scenes ever witnessed on the Greenville shore of New York Bay occurred yesterday morning near the Greenville Yacht Club house, at the foot of Linden Avenue, Jersey City. Shortly after 9 o'clock Miss Lillian Roeder and her brother Charles left their home on Linden Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, to go crabbing in the bay. The young people are well known in the Greenville section of Jersey City, Miss Roeder is a clever skater, swimmer, and bicycle rider, and her brother Charles is an expert yachtsman, and one of the crew of the prize-winning yachts Ensign and Frank.

Arrived on the bay shore, they went to the cove, a pretty, retired spot formed by an old-fashioned stone dock. It is about 200 yards south of the Greenville Yacht Club house, and is a favorite resort for fishing. They mounted to the top of the dock, which is about 6 feet above water. The tide was rising. At high tide there is a depth of about 8 feet, but when they arrived there the tide had not reached its full height.

Just as they began to fish Miss Lillian slipped and went over into the water. Her brother, in trying to hold her, also went over the edge with a splash, and the two found themselves struggling in the water. By placing their feet on juts of rock that protruded from under the dock they were able to stand in about four feet of water. As both were good swimmers, they at first made light of their situation.

"Stand here, Lilly," said her brother, "while I climb to the top of the wall. Then I'll give you a hand and pull you up."

Pinned Down by a Boulder.

As he spoke he grabbed hold of a big boulder in the side of the wall and started to climb. His weight pulled the rock from its place, and it slipped from under him and crashed down directly on top of his sister. As the rock, which weighed about 400 pounds, struck water, Miss Roeder fell backward, the rock falling on her right leg. She screamed as she went under water, and Roeder dropped to her side, expecting that she would come up again.

She did not come to the surface, and he went under the water after her. There he found that the heavy boulder was pinning her down to the bottom, and he was powerless to extricate her. He had presence of mind enough, however, to lift her up by getting his arms under her neck and raising her face above the level of the water. Her knowledge of athletics taught her not to lose her presence of mind, and, as she had gone under, she had held her breath. As her head was lifted above the water she gave a faint gasp and cried:

"Don't raise me too high or you'll snap my leg off." Then her head drooped in half-consciousness.

Roeder did not know what to do. The tide was steadily menacing the imprisoned girl. He could not get her lips more than a bare two inches above the water. Every now and then a wave higher than usual would cover her mouth, and the only way she avoided strangulation was to cease breathing till the wave had receded. His arms were steadily growing weaker with the strain, and he realized that he must get help at once. There were some small boys on the dock, and to them he shouted:

"Call for help, boys, for God's sake. I can't stand this much longer."

The Work of Rescue.

Members of the Greenville Yacht Club sitting on the porch of their house saw the commotion among the boys on the dock, although they could not see what was causing it. On the first cry for help Charles Johnson of the club, with his son John and Albert Lightbody, jumped into a boat and raced to the cove. They did not get there a moment too soon.

"Don't waste any time," called Roeder. "My sister is pinned fast by a rock and the tide will cover her in a few minutes. I can't hold her much longer."

Mr. Johnson went overboard, clothes and all, and dived under to get the exact location of the rock. He tried to remove the stone with his hands, but found it beyond his strength. Every slight movement of the rock caused the girl excruciating pain, but she bore it with fortitude and said:

"Don't stop for the pain, but let me get one good breath."

While Mr. Johnson was diving Mr. Lightbody relieved Roeder of the strain of holding his sister, and John Johnson hurried to the shore and got a hickory shad pole to use as a lever. With this the men found that their task was still a difficult one. They were afraid a sudden shift of the rock would throw it over on the girl's other leg. The steadily rising water made the work exceedingly delicate, and Mr. Johnson had to remain almost constantly under water to get the lever into proper position.

Other members of the yacht club, including Peter Brown and M. Keating of the crew of the Louisa L., had arrived meanwhile and were helping on the work of rescue. The rock was removed, and as soon as it was released Miss Roeder's body shot to the surface like a cork. She was lifted into the boat and rowed to the rooms of the Greenville Yacht Club. Stimulants were administered and medical aid was summoned. Dr. Limeburner of Hanford Avenue was the first to arrive. He found that the crushed leg was broken and so badly mangled that he did not care to undertake the task of setting it there without further appliances. By his advice an ambulance was called and Miss Roeder was taken to the City Hospital.

RESCUE OF MISS HUTCHINSON.

Franklin Burdette Held Her Above Water Until Help Came.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 15.—What might have been a double drowning accident was averted here to-day by the coolness of one of those in danger. Miss Isabel E. Hutchinson and Franklin Burdette, both New Yorkers, resident for the Summer at the Glenada House, were bathing with other guests of the hotel when they went out too far, and before they could retrace their steps they floundered into a deep hole. They fought against the current, which was setting out toward the Sound, but were unable to make headway. Miss Hutchinson became exhausted, and grabbed Mr. Burdette, and he, not being a good swimmer, had considerable trouble in keeping her afloat.

When their plight was seen, a boat manned by three guests of the hotel put out to their aid, but the men knew nothing of rowing, and the boat upset, throwing them into the water. They could all swim, and easily reached the shore. Capt. Edgar Shadbolt got a boat and reached the drowning couple after they had gone down twice. Burdette was still trying to hold up Miss Hutchinson, who had lost consciousness. Capt. Shadbolt relieved him of her weight and towed him into shallow water. Dr. Shaw worked over the young woman for an hour and a half before she revived. She is now out of danger. Mr. Burdette has also recovered.

LOSS OF LIFE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Three Men Thought to be Drowned—Exciting Day in the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 15.—This was one of the most exciting days in the history of surf bathing at this place. There was a tremendous crowd on the beach, and more than 20,000 bathers entered the surf between 8 o'clock this morning and 8 this evening. Fully 120,000 visitors arrived here during the day and last night.

The sea was very rough and the bathers had an exciting time. The sight of bathers being hurled exhausted upon the strand became a common one during the day, and it was only when the life savers had an exceptionally hard task that much excitement was caused. To-night the guards are completely worn out. They report thirty actual rescues to-day, while they responded to at least four times as many false alarms. Some of the responses were exciting. One young woman from Philadelphia was carried 200 yards beyond the life lines before the guards reached her. She was completely exhausted, and it was two hours before she recovered.

There was at least one person drowned, and it is believed that three lives in all were lost. T. C. Taswell, a visitor from Princeton, Ind., was caught in the surf and carried beyond his depth before the life savers could reach him. It is supposed that he lost his breath and could do nothing to save himself. His body was recovered. One venturesome man was seen to go down well out from the life lines, and the guards could find no trace of him. There are two sets of clothing in bathing houses to-night, which have not been called for. One is supposed to belong to the man seen to go down, and the other to some one carried away by the undertow and drowned without making any outcry.

BARGE SPRUNG A LEAK.

Many Guests of the Hell Gate Republican Club's Outing Delayed.

The Hell Gate Republican Club had its annual outing yesterday. The club had engaged a steamboat and two barges to convey their members and guests to Sylvan Beach, N. J. Before the hour of starting more than 1,000 persons had assembled at the foot of Ninety-first Street and East River.

When the steamboat and barges arrived it was found that one of the barges had sprung a leak through coming into collision with a bulkhead at the downtown pier, where she started. As many of the excursionists as possible were accommodated on the steamboat, and the available barge, while those remaining had to wait for the arrival of a seaworthy barge. The substitute did not start until 1 o'clock, and by that time many of the excursionists had gone home.

Oarsman Thompson's Narrow Escape.

Arthur Thompson, a prominent member of the Clifton Boat Club, while rowing in a shell in the lower bay yesterday afternoon, struck a sunken obstruction off South Beach. A hole was stove through his boat, and he just succeeded in reaching shoal water when it sank. He went down in water up to his neck, but freed himself from the boat and reached the beach dragging his boat with him.

Cook Drowned at Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 15.—Thomas Jackson of New York City, a colored cook, who was employed at Garrison's Hotel at Willets Point, was drowned last night. He worked only on Saturdays and Sundays, which are the busiest days. Last night after finishing his work he went out on the raft and dived off. He floated about for a while and then disappeared. His body was recovered.

Nesswald Drowned in Rockaway Inlet.

George Nesswald, thirty-eight years old, of Hamburg Avenue and Suydam Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday in the Rockaway Inlet. He was with a party of friends fishing off Plum Beach, when he decided to have a swim. Some distance from their boat his friends saw him sink. They rowed to the place where they had last seen him, but failed to recover his body.

Timely Rescue by Life Saver.

Alexander Johnstone, a resident of Brooklyn, went in bathing at Midland Beach, S. I., yesterday, and was seized with cramps while swimming in deep water. Lifesaver Wilson arrived on the scene as the man was sinking for the last time, and succeeded in bringing Johnstone ashore in an unconscious condition. It took several hours of hard work to resuscitate him.

Two Drowned in Black Lake.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 15.—Ira Simms and John Honziger of White Lake were drowned in Black Lake last night at 10 o'clock, while rowing. Martin Sprague, who was with them, swam ashore. The bodies were recovered to-day.

Yachtsmen Get a Wetting.

A yacht with nine men aboard was upset yesterday afternoon in Jamaica Bay. All nine were thrown into the water, and were picked up by the Orient, commanded by Capt. Vreeland. The capsized yacht was the Sadie Clare.

LEGION OF HONOR RULES.

Application to be Made to the United States Court at Boston to Enjoin Them.

An application for the appointment of a receiver for the American Legion of Honor will come up at the September term of the United States Circuit Court at Boston. The petitioner is James McNamara of Jersey City, who is represented by Alexander Simpson of 11 Broadway, New York.

The petitioner asks that the receiver, when appointed, be authorized to take charge of all moneys paid in to the legion for assessments by members of the order; and that the legion be enjoined from separating the moneys received by it from former assessments as it is now doing.

The petition sets forth that when McNamara became a member of the order each life insurance certificate issued was a charge upon all moneys received from assessments, and the number of deaths regulated the number of assessments called for, but that on Dec. 1, 1896, a change was ordered. After that date all persons holding certificates were divided into two classes and the moneys received from each class were held separate and were charged only with the payment of certificates in the class to which the moneys belonged. This, the petition alleges, changed the object of the original contract without the assent of the persons who made the contracts, and also increased the number of assessments levied upon the members.

McNamara is insured in the legion for $3,000.

NEW WAY TO PIERCE TIRES.

Tacks and Glass Are Old; So Housewitch Used a Button Hook.

James Housewitch, thirteen years of age, of 245 Rivington Street, was arrested on Coney Island last night on a charge of malicious mischief. Nelson J. Reiber of 344 Lafayette Street made the charge.

He says that he was pushing his bicycle through the crowds on the Bowery when he heard the wind escaping from the rear tire. He looked around quickly and saw Housewitch drawing from his tire a sharp-pointed steel button hook. The button hook was straightened and filed to a point. The puncturing of tires has been a common complaint at the island.

HER HOME A LOST MEMORY.

Aged Mrs. Davis Found Wandering Aimlessly on the Upper East Side.

A little old woman, dressed in deep mourning, who says that her name is Mrs. Emma H. Davis, was found last night by Policeman Miller of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, wandering aimlessly up and down Third Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street.

He took the old lady to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station where she was questioned by Sergt. Burgoyne. All she could tell him was that for two weeks past she had been living with a Mrs. Barr somewhere on Alexander Avenue. She left that place, she says, to call on a friend on East Fifty-ninth Street. On her way there she got lost.

She was placed in the care of the matron and Police Headquarters was requested to send out a general alarm.

SIXTY-TWO HOTELS RAIDED

Heavy Harvest of Raines Law Violators Garnered by Detectives—Waiter Resists Arrest.

TRAMP ASSISTS THE POLICE

They Furnish the Necessary Money—He Cheerfully Buys the Whisky and the Obliging Bartender Is Taken to the Station House.

The police made an effort yesterday to see that the Raines law was observed to the letter, and consequently adventures of an undesired nature befell those who came under their suspicion. In the arrests of the day there were many incidents of interest. Policemen Breen and McMann of the Morrisania Station employed a tramp to aid them in their work. They sent him with a quarter to the side door of Gartleman's saloon, 1,243 Westchester Avenue. Henry Klindeworth was in the place at the time. When the hired man of the detectives left the side door the quarter was gone, and in its place he showed a flask of whisky. On this evidence Klindeworth was arrested and will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court this morning.

John Hildebrand's hotel at 3,537 Third Avenue was entered at 10 o'clock yesterday by two officers in citizen's dress from the Morrisania station. They called for beer, and as no sandwich was served they arrested Hildebrand, leaving his wife, Mary, in charge of the place. Fifteen minutes later two other officers in citizen's dress called at the same place and asked for beer. As in the former case, the formality of a sandwich was dispensed with. Mrs. Hildebrand joined her husband at the Morrisania Station, where both were released on bail.

Up to midnight the police had recorded sixty-two arrests for violation of the excise law, against thirty-nine on the Sunday previous. In the East Twenty-second Street Precinct the services of the regular policemen detailed to look after excise law violations were increased by three special men attached to the Yorkville Court. The special men, among other arrests, made one at the Aquarium Hotel, at Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, where James Graham, barkeeper for Cron & Mulhall, the proprietors, was arrested for serving beer to the officers. William Bradley, barkeeper for Tierney & Son, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, was also arrested.

Acting Capt. McDermott of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station had his men watching the Raines law hotels closely yesterday. Five arrests were made in this precinct. Among the arrests was that of Martin Wright, colored, a waiter in the Windermere Hotel, kept by John Wunderlich at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. Patrolman Allen, in citizen's clothes, purchased a beer and sandwich from Wright and then placed him under arrest. The waiter made resistance, and two or three persons in the place at the time started to assist Wright, but Allen beat them away with his club and took his prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

A complaint was received by acting Capt. McDermott against the True Friends' Social and Literary Club, at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. Andrew Downey of 225 West Thirty-seventh Street and Francis Murray of 308 West Twenty-sixth Street entered the club and obtained several bottles of beer. They took the beer to the West Thirtieth Street Station House and made a complaint against the place. Summonses will be issued this morning against Grogan Brothers, the reputed proprietors of the club.

G. A. R. MAY NOT APPROVE LI.

Gettysburg Post Gave the Chinaman a Badge of Honorary Membership.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15.—Some time ago Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., of this city, elected Li Hung Chang an honorary member, and Li accepted the honor and was given membership papers and a badge. Approval by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is necessary to complete the act, and there is a report that that body, when it meets in Buffalo, will decide against the distinguished Chinaman. The widow of Gen. Grant has expressed her cordial approval of the act of Gettysburg Post.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TELEPHONE.

Crippled Superintendent in Kansas to Conduct Exercises from His Home.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 15.—A week from to-day W. E. Stanley will conduct the Sunday school in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city by telephone from his residence in the suburbs, a mile and a half distant from the church. Mr. Stanley has been Superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school continuously for twenty-one years, but recently had a serious accident, being thrown from a buggy, which prevented him attending to his Sunday school. Mr. Stanley tried to arrange for telephonic conection with the church and Sunday school to-day, but arrangements could not all be completed in time. He is a leading lawyer here and politician of some note.

ALABAMA MILLS ARE BUSY.

Stock Houses Empty and Orders Ahead for Several Months' Product.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15.—The Alabama Rolling Mills, at Gate City, after an idleness of six weeks, resumed to-night in all departments, giving employment to 700 men.

The Birmingham Rolling Mill put on its finishing departments to-night, making 1,300 men now at work at that place. At the latter place the steel which is made by the rolling mill at its own steel plants will be rolled hereafter in place of the material heretofore got from Pittsburg. The stock houses at the rolling mills are practically empty, and there are orders on hand sufficient to keep the mills busy several months.

The last strike in the district was settled at Marybe yesterday, the miners returning to work at the former prices.

COLORED GIRL AT VASSAR.

Students Exercised Over a Report that One Was Graduated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The graduates and students of Vassar College are much disturbed over a report that one of the members of the senior class of '97 was of colored parentage. The story is repeated by responsible parties, who give the name of the student. The young woman in question had intelligence, tact, and ability. She had a room mate to whom she spoke of the wealth of her parents and their style of living in a New England city.

The girl's story was quietly investigated, and it was found that her father was a negro. Just before the commencement there was a good deal of gossip in the school, and the girl was called before the Faculty to explain.

According to her story, a white woman of wealth and social position was attracted by her winsome face and manner when she was a little girl, and took the child into her own household. She had all the advantages money could give, and but for her indiscretion in making false claims of social eminence for her family, would have passed through Vassar College without the fact of her negro blood being discovered.

Chained His Wife to the Floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—John Hoyle and his wife Lottie quarreled yesterday, and the husband drove a staple into the floor and chained his wife to it. When found late at night she was suffering terribly from nervous prostration, and to-day she is in a critical condition. Hoyle is under arrest to await the result of his effort to subdue his spouse.

SILVER DEMOCRATS AT WAR

Probable Split in Progressive League Under Influence of Unlucky Number 13.

WAS TAMMANY IN CONTROL?

President Saunders Leaves Chair, and It Is Declared Vacant—James Oliver's Aids Admitted, and He Denounces His Vilifiers.

The Progressive Democratic League held its usual shindy yesterday afternoon at Flannery Hall, at Hudson and Leroy Streets.

Whether the unlucky number thirteen by some malign influence precipitated yesterday's fight and probably caused a split in the league was not ascertained, but the debate over the admission of delegates from thirteen clubs and other organizations led to a wrangle and confusion, in the heat of which the President adjourned the meeting and left the hall with his adherents, while the opposition, which is said to be the Tammany Hall element, remained behind, reopened the meeting, admitted the new delegations, and declared the President's office vacant on account of his want of backbone. Several of the delegates called him a "quitter."

President E. M. Saunders opened the meeting, and soon after Delegate Walker, on behalf of the Committee on Membership, recommended the admission of delegates from thirteen clubs, several of which were new, while others had sent additional delegates in proportion to the growth of their membership.

Among these organizations were the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Democratic Club, the Progressive Democratic Clubs of the Nineteenth and Twenty-third Districts, the Ravenswood Silver Club of Queens County, the Gansevoort Democratic Club of the Seventh District, the West Side Marine Club of longshoremen, the Northfield Progressive Democratic Club of Richmond County, and the Excelsior Democratic Club of Middletown, Richmond County.

Tammany's Hand Shown.

It was rumored that most of these clubs were supporters of Tammany Hall, and that they were being brought in by James Oliver as additional aids to obtain complete control of the league for Tammany.

Delegate Oliver suggested that delegates from the new clubs pay their dues before admission, and then Delegate Weston reinstated several of the proposed clubs had not been indorsed by a majority of the Membership Committee.

"Yes; six of these clubs have not yet been acted upon," said Delegate Healey.

"Brother Healey was present at Tuesday's meeting of the committee," replied Mr. Walker, "and he knows very well that we all voted for their admission, although their signatures were not attached to the recommendation.

Delegate Weston insisted that the recommendations of the committee were irregular because they did not bear the signatures of a majority of the committee, and Delegate Nelson of the telegraphers moved that the recommendations be referred back to the committee.

"There is no sense in the motion," said Delegate Oliver, "because then those clubs would have to wait another month."

Delegate Healey's Pronunciamento.

"These clubs will never come into this League while I am here," said Delegate Healey.

Over a dozen delegates jumped up, some protesting against Healey, and others cheering him. Mr. Oliver moved that the committee retire and that the clubs that were not objectionable be admitted.

Delegate Wilbur Eastlake immediately moved the previous question, and some one asked for a roll call.

Secretary Cassidy began reading off the names from the list given him, and then stopped, saying that the names of the new clubs were on the list.

"Roll call, roll call," thundered over a score of delegates.

"Call the roll," echoed the Chair.

"This is the biggest bogus list that ever was got up," screamed James E. Quinn, ex-Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49.

"I am the custodian of the roll, and I sha'n't read this one," said Secretary Cassidy.

"Roll call, roll call," again roared the Tammany men.

"I move that we adjourn," cried a delegate.

"I declare this meeting adjourned," said Chairman Saunders, leaving the chair and the room, followed by nearly half of the delegates.

"All honest men remain," shouted a delegate, and there were calls for Vice Chairman Donnelly to take the vacant chair. This he did with alacrity, and pounded away with the gavel and called out, "Sergeant at Arms, close the door!"

The Sergeant at Arms was among the deserters, and Chairman Donnelly countermanded the order by saying: "Every Progressive Democrat will stay here. To others the door is open."

The roll was again called, and Mr. Oliver ascertained that Tammany was in the ascendant.

A communication was received from Charles B. Stover, as Secretary of the conference of several organizations, asking the league to send ten delegates to a conference of the organizations to be held at 61 East Fourth Street on Monday, Aug. 23. The Chicago platform was to be indorsed, as well as the doctrine of municipal ownership of franchises, and the candidate for Mayor was to be a man whose character and position would guarantee the carrying out of these principles.

Some Deserters Return.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Conference, and then the meeting took up the question of voting on referring back the list of new delegates to the Committee on Membership. In the meantime several of the deserters had returned and resumed their seats. The motion was lost, and the Conference Committee reported that on Monday, Aug. 23, it would hold a conference with several labor and other organizations to whom it had sent invitations.

Delegate Dobson, who is on the committee, said it had done its work in a slipshod manner. It appointed a sub-committee to see those organizations in regard to the basis on which the conference should be held and the sub-committee did nothing.

Mr. Oliver jumped up with a protest that the committee's meeting was executive and Dobson was giving away its secrets.

Mr. Dobson said he did not care whether the conference was held or not.

Mr. Oliver, who now saw that most of the delegates present were Tammany men, moved that the standing committees should each be composed of one member from every constituent club.

"Oh, yes, you now want to pack the standing committees with your fake clubs," said an anti-Tammanyite.

Mr. Oliver ignored the insinuation, and went on to say that it was but fair that all the new organizations should have representation in the committees and not be ruled by a minority. A long wrangle followed, and Mr. Oliver attacked several members of the committees, who, he said, had vilified him. They were blackguards, he continued, but he modified this by calling them villifiers and calumniators.

Oliver's Move Against Saunders.

The motion was passed, and then Mr. Oliver moved that the office of the President be declared vacant. It was the second time, he said, that he had left the chair in a babyish huff and called on the delegates to leave the room and disorganize the body.

Delegate Sharkey made a plea for Mr. Saunders, but the motion was passed by an overwhelming majority, and then it was moved to reconsider the vote.

Then it was decided to hold another general meeting on Aug. 29, and the league went into executive session.

SNOWSTORM ON PIKE'S PEAK.

W. B. Felts Did Not Attempt His Aeroplane Flight Yesterday.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 15.—W. B. Felts was deterred in making his leap with aeroplanes from the summit of Pike's Peak. A snowstorm raged from early morning to late this evening. Many people went to Manitou to see Felts jump, but he did not make the ascent of the peak on account of the weather.

FREIGHT CAR TICKETS.

Two Tramps Having Them Arrested in Homewood, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Two vagrants were arrested last night in Homewood, each bearing a tag or ticket on which was printed: "Good for one first-class freight passage."

They said they paid an agent in Chicago $12 for two tickets, which were guaranteed to carry them to New York City. The train crews gave them the best of treatment, while tramps, who did not have the cardboard were kicked off. From other evidence it is believed that frauds have been perpetrated on the railway company by freight employes, who are in collusion with men in Chicago, New York, and other places.

FIRE ON THE JAMESTOWN.

Narrow Escape from Destruction of the Old Dominion Steamer.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 15.—The Old Dominion steamship Jamestown, which was taking on a general cargo at Pier 4, this city, narrowly escaped a serious fire this morning. The flames were discovered in the afterhold about 3:15 o'clock. The pier hose was at once run into the hold, which was flooded before the fire made much headway.

There was intense excitement among the passengers, who disembarked as soon as possible. The vessel and cargo were only slightly damaged. The Jamestown proceeded on her trip this morning.

STORMS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Cyclonic Outbursts at Narragansett Pier and Athol, Mass.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—Two terrific thunder showers met here at noon to-day, and the result was nearly a cyclone and a cloudburst. Two yachts at anchor in the harbor were swept from their anchorage out into the bay, and one catboat came ashore.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 15.—A severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind, struck here this afternoon, damaging property and obstructing travel.

The duration of the storm was very brief, but the wind was cyclonic in its force. The outbuildings of D. F. Proctor, on the Orange Road, were demolished and a grove of large pines near his house leveled to the ground. Several bad accidents resulted from horses being scared by falling branches.

Roofs in an Ohio Town Blown Off.

HICKSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 15.—A fierce windstorm swept over this place this afternoon doing $10,000 damage in the town in unroofing and otherwise injuring buildings. The loss to crops in the surrounding country is great.

DYING FROM A SPIDER BITE.

H. H. Kulp of Stowe, Penn., Horribly Poisoned by a Philadelphia Insect.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—Harold H. Kulp of Stowe, Montgomery County, is in danger of losing his life from the effects of a spider bite. While in Philadelphia a short time ago, Mr. Kulp was awakened one night by a stinging sensation in the right arm. The bed was searched and a small black spider was discovered.

The man was placed under medical treatment, but the poison baffled all the remedies applied and spread through his entire system until his life is despaired of. The man has been reduced to a skeleton.

MRS. SCRUGGS FATALLY HURT.

Stepped Off a Moving Train by Mistaking a Door.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Mrs. W. L. Scruggs, wife of the ex-Minister to Venezuela, yesterday afternoon, mistaking the vestibule door opening to the car steps for the entrance to the toilet, stepped off a moving train near Chattanooga, and sustained injuries which will probably result in her death. She is extremely feeble and will probably never recover consciousness.

Owing to her accident Mr. Scruggs will be obliged to delay his departure for Venezuela. He represents that country in the boundary dispute with England, and was just about to make a trip there.

The physicians say Mrs. Scruggs's recovery is almost impossible.

STANISLAUS WAS INQUISITIVE.

Fell Three Stories Through Trying to See What Was in the Street.

A small boy of an inquiring turn of mind yesterday created a good-sized commotion in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. The inquisitive youth is Stanislaus Kavalsky, five years old, and he lives at 15 Sheriff Street, this city. His parents were visiting at 72 Hudson Avenue, and they took him with them to keep him out of mischief. Their commendable design was foiled by the enterprising genius of the youngster. He was as good as gold until he saw that his mother was absorbed in conversation.

Then, recognizing that his time had come, he noiselessly crept to the window and balanced himself on the sill. His cry of delight attracted the attention of his parents, who looked around just in time to see him lurch forward and disappear over the sill.

Mrs. Kavalsky was first at the window. She looked down, expecting to see the body of her boy dead or senseless on the ground. He had fallen from the third story. But he was all right. She might have known it would take more than a fall of that distance to hurt a boy like Stanislaus. A crowd of bystanders were standing around him as, with a cut on his forehead and a bruised nose, he was up and bawling lustily that he only looked out of the window to see what was underneath.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario, giving rain to the whole country east of the Mississippi River. Thirty stations reported thunderstorms, making the largest number during the present season.

The pressure is high over Newfoundland, off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts, and a ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to Alberta.

The temperature has remained stationary in the Upper Missouri, the Ohio, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	72	75	78
6 A. M.	71	74	78
9 A. M.	74	75	82
12 M.	75	79	85
4 P. M.	74	80	86
6 P. M.	73	80	83
9 P. M.	71	74	79
12 P. M.	70	72	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80°
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1896	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

PRINCE HENRI IN A DUEL

Orleans Crosses Swords with the Count of Turin and is Seriouly Wounded.

THE ITALIAN ALSO INJURED IN THE RIGHT HAND.

Five Most Determined Encounters Meeting Takes Place in the Bois de Marechaux at Vancresson—Combatants Shake Hands—The Prince Removed to His Father's House.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois de Maréchaux at Vancresson. M. de Léontieff acted as umpire. The fighting was most determined, and lasted twenty-six minutes.

There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two wounds, one in the right side of the abdomen, which is considered serious. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand.

Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The seconds of Prince Henri were M. de Léontieff, Governor General of the Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia and M. Raoul Mourichon. The Count of Turin's were Gen. Count Avagadro di Quinto and the Marquis Carlo di Ginori.

Story of the Encounter.

The procès verbal drawn up and signed by the seconds describes the encounter. It says that in the first assault Prince Henri was hit in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue. On the strength of the report of the doctors the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came into close quarters.

In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the weapon did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

In the fourth assault the umpire, Major Léontieff, declared that the s

two newspapers to visit the Court of Menelek, the Negus of Abyssinia. He is nearly thirty years old, having been born Oct. 16, 1867, and has spent most of his time since reaching manhood traveling in out-of-the-way parts of the world. He is the elder son of the Duc de Chartres and a nephew of the late Comte de Paris, and thus is cousin to the Duc d'Orléans, Pretender to the French throne. He has suffered some minor persecutions on account of his relationship to the royalists, but for the most part has discreetly kept clear of politics and devoted his time to geography.

Hardly had he arrived at Menelek's Court, however, when he became involved in a tangle of international politics. Writing of the battle of Adowa, in which the Italian Army suffered a crushing and disastrous defeat about eighteen months ago, Prince Henri published the story of the campaign from the Abyssinian point of view. Italian accounts given to the world were to the effect that the army of King Humbert had been overwhelmed, a force of 100,000 natives being hurled against 20,000 Italian troops. Writing to the papers which he represented, Prince Henri charged the Generals of the Italian Army with incompetence and the officers generally with cowardice. In one of his letters he declared that some Italian soldiers had been captured by Abyssinian women.

He criticised the conduct of Gen. Albertone in particular, declaring that he had remained with his wing of the army without moving, when the centre was attacked, and pointed out that not one Abyssinian soldier after the battle was treated for a bayonet wound and nearly all the wounded Italians had been hurt in close fighting.

The particular statements to which the Italian press and public, as well as the Italian officers, took exception were published on July 4 last. The words of the Prince were as follows:

"Naturally, the subject which was most often discussed was that of the war (between the Italians and the Negus) and the captivity of the Italians. I am bound to say that I am no longer indignant, but simply disgusted, at what I hear each day about them. Out of respect for a nation with whom we were friendly, I should have been silent if the Italians had not shown, in regard to ourselves, the most reprehensible conduct. Have they not confessed that, had they entered Adoa in the hostile manner they would have given no quarter to any Frenchman, not even the small tradesmen? They added, moreover, with an ironical air, that they would not have inflicted the death penalty on the Frenchwomen.

"It seems that to permit them to accomplish their wishes. Although they came to the capital as prisoners, they do not seem to realize it. Some of their officers were not ashamed to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Adowa, others wore as cuff buttons coins with the image of Menelek. It was Albertone himself, who, drinking a toast to the health of the great Emperor, turned toward one of our fellow-countrymen and said: 'Are we not courteous?' To which the Frenchman replied, 'Mon Dieu, Sir! I never saw a Frenchman drinking to the health of the Emperor William.'

"This same Albertone received from the Emperor a music box, which Menelek had loaned him to amuse him. On the departure of the General the music box disappeared, probably carried off by some subordinate. The Empress asked if people had the habit of doing such things in Europe. 'Not everywhere,' was the answer she received.

"It seems that these Italians do not have much confidence in their fellow-countrymen. The officers asked the Abyssinians to give them guards to prevent their men from deserting while going back to the coast."

These and other charges perhaps more offensive were published to the world over Prince Henri's signature, and fierce resentment was stirred up throughout the army of Italy. It was decided at once that the author should be called to account. Survivors of the battle of Adowa recently released from captivity by the Negus Menelek assembled and by lot selected Lieut. Pini to challenge the Prince to fight a duel. Pini was hardly an ideal champion, for he had been badly wounded in the shoulder at Adowa, which made one arm stiff, and his health had been shattered by hardships endured while a prisoner in Abyssinia, where he contracted rheumatism. Nevertheless, he accepted the hazard and sent his cartel to the Prince while the latter was still in Abyssinia. On July 20 last a second challenge was issued by Gen. Albertone. He was the ranking officer of the Italian Army taken captive, but he challenged, he was careful to state, on personal grounds.

Prince Henri arrived at Port Said July 31, and published to the world the promise that as soon as he reached French soil he would put his seconds in communication with those of the General. A week later Lieut. Boppa, the only surviving officer of the Fourteenth Battalion, sent a third challenge, but this was not noticed by the Prince.

The fourth challenge, by the Count of Turin, followed immediately. Like that of Lieut. Pini, it was to wipe out the insult to the Italian officers generally, and, owing to his exalted rank, his challenge, it was decided, should take precedence of all the others.

The Prince arrived in Paris Friday and preparations for the duel were at once begun. As traveling companions he had M. Raoul Mourichon and M. de Léontieff. The latter is a Russian officer, a duelist, it is said, of great skill, and was recently nominated, according to Prince Henri's letters, to be Governor General of an Abyssinian province in Central Ethiopia.

The Count of Turin is the second son of the late Duke of Aoste and is the nephew of King Humbert. He was born Nov. 13, 1870. His elder brother, the present Duke of Aoste, is married to Princess Hélène d'Orléans, the cousin of Prince Henri. A younger brother, Prince Luigi degli Abruzzi, is now in Alaska on a mountain climbing excursion.

The Count is a splendid swordsman, having met and defeated some of the finest masters of fence in Italy, and it is doubtful if a better champion could have been found in all the Italian Army.

GREAT ENTHUSIAM IN ROME.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The news of the result of the duel has been received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Crowds fill the streets, cheering for the Count of Turin and the army, and calling upon the bands in the public square to play the Royal Hymn.

Many of the houses are decorated with flags in honor of the result, and all the newspapers have issued special editions giving the details of the encounter.

Extra guards have been mounted at the French Embassy and Consulate.

Congratulatory telegrams are showered upon the members of the royal family from all parts of Italy, and many have been received from abroad.

LOCAL COMMENTS ON THE DUEL

Italian residents of the city were greatly delighted last evening when the word got around among them that Prince Henri had been run through for his insult to the army of Italy, and was badly wounded.

"So he got two wounds, did he? Pity he wasn't killed outright," remarked Dr. A. Zucchi of 29 East Twenty-fourth Street, the Consular physician.

"What about the effects of the duel? I think the general effect will be excellent, though the result is painful to Prince Henri," he said in response to inquiries. "It is a rebuke to his presumption, and it vindicates the honor of the Italian Army. I do not think it will affect the friendly relations between Italy and France in the slightest.

"Prince Henri, who is the child of a republic and a Prince only in name, did not represent anybody but himself. The Count of Turin, however, was a representative of Italy, or, at least, of the Italian Army, and it was this which gave the duel its chief importance. Prince Henri went out to Abyssinia in a private capacity, and from there he dared to write back to the people that sent him out that in his opinion the officers of the Italian Army who had fought there were cowards. He did not as an ordinary journalist content himself with collecting the statements of Abyssinians and forward them, but he presumes to weigh the evidence and give judgment. It was an open public insult, and our officers decided it must be publicly resented.

"We don't blame France in any way for the insult. Prince Henri didn't represent that country, and we don't see that President Faure or any other high officers of State are manifesting special interest in the quarrel. The Paris public, the boulevardiers, of course, are interested, just as the people of this country or Russia and Germany, but at least half of the people there positively dislike Prince Henri, and any frothy sentiment the anarchy may stir up against Italy will quickly pass.

"One thing that pleases me especially in the outcome of this duel is that it goes to show the superiority of the Italian school of fencing. The French persistently claim the primacy, but in all the international contests the Italian masters have always gained the victory. I was glad to see in the newspapers of to-day that this superiority of the Italian position is recognized. First-class teachers of the Italian style are scarce in America. After this duel there should be no doubt among fencers which style should be preferred.

"The splendid character of our Italian Princes is also shown by this result. They are brave men and fine soldiers. We have a brother of the Count of Turin now in America, Prince Luigi, Duca degli Abruzzi, who is an experienced, though young, mountain climber, and recently passed through this city on his way to climb Mount St. Elias.

"Will this duel be considered final, or will Prince Henri be required to accept challenges from other Italian officers?" the reporter asked.

"So far as the general insult to the army is concerned, I think the duel of to-day may be considered final," was the reply. "But Gen. Albertone has a personal quarrel to settle with the Prince. In his letters he several times mentioned Gen. Albertone by name, and when he has sufficiently recovered from his wounds I have no doubt he will have to fight the General. The challenge of Lieut. Pini, as I understand it, was superseded by that of the Count of Turin, and I do not think it will result in a third duel."

Dr. Giulio Kirch of West Thirty-third Street, another Italian physician, was present during part of this conversation, and his views coincided with Dr. Zucchi's opinion. He said: "I am glad the Frenchman's audacity has been punished and by an Italian swordsman. While I never fought any duels myself, I have been present at them in a professional capacity. I should certainly claim this as a triumph for the Italian style of fencing."

In reply to a question as to the prospect of any legal proceedings against the two duelists, both declared that prosecution of such high personages was not to be expected.

"For persons of lower rank there would certainly be prosecution in Italy, but the duello is recognized in an unofficial way, and no severe measures are taken. The officers of the Italian Army, indeed, are obliged to fight duels. There is an unwritten law for them, so that if I should insult an officer and he did not challenge me he would be disgraced. In fact, he is punished if he fights and if he does not fight. In ordinary duels where the result is not fatal the officer would probably be sent away for a short time for nominal confinement at some fortress. The punishment for private duelists is not severe."

Ernest May, a French teacher of fencing in Twenty-ninth Street, said the French did not expect Prince Henri to fight, and thought it was a "bluff" on his part. Only a small faction of the Royalist Party in France, he said, cared anything whatever about the fight, and he would not admit that it proved anything against French fencing.

"Prince Henri stirred up this quarrel so that the people of France would not forget all about him," he declared. "There is nobody back of him, and I feel sure the popular sympathy in France was in favor of his antagonist. The Count of Turin has an established position, and the Prince of Orléans has none. France is republican and can get along very well without Prince Henri."

GIRL FOUND DEAD IN A FIELD.

BRISTOL, Vt., Aug. 15.—Dora E. Cushman, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Dr. A. J. Cushman of Lincoln, was found dead in a pasture near her father's house at daybreak by a searching party which had been out all night. The girl went blackberrying yesterday afternoon and did not return. An autopsy will be held to determine the cause of death. There are suspicious circumstances attending the death and a young man has suddenly disappeared from Lincoln.

BIG BALTIMORE MILL BURNED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The large saw and planing mills of the Tunis Lumber Company, which are located at the foot of Boston Street, on the water front, were destroyed by fire to-night. Fire was communicated to the structure by a bolt of lightning, and the conflagration was only subdued after it had wrought damage to the extent of $600,000.

The properties burned and the damage to each are as estimated to-night are given as follows: Tunis Lumber Company's mill and piers with 7,000,000 feet of lumber, $500,000; H. Clay Tunis's houseboat, Wanderer, valued at $2,500; Thomas McClosker's dry dock and wharf, $25,000; D. W. Bramble's schooner Cadet, $5,000; the Young Licorice Company's storehouse and sumac shed; $25,000.

So far as could be ascertained to-night all damage is covered by insurance.

SHOT IN A ROADHOUSE.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 15.—About 8 o'clock this morning three young men brought a fourth to the hospital and left him there, saying he had been hurt. The man they left was unconscious. The physicians could at first find no injury, but later found a bullet wound in his side, which indicated the bullet had entered the intestines. The young man was found to be James Cleary, twenty-four years old, of Colden Avenue.

He remained unconscious until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when he was aroused. Police Captain Hance was notified, and commenced an investigation. The Captain learned that Cleary and a party of young men spent the night at a notorious resort frequented by whites and blacks, on the Jamaica Road. He also learned the shooting was done by one Mary Chambers, the alleged proprietress of the place. It is said there was a fight between some of the men, and that the woman fired the shot into the crowd. The woman's story, after she was placed under arrest, was that the men spent the night carousing at the place, and this morning they began to break the glasses and destroy her fixtures, when she fired at them four times. Thomas Caley, another of the young men, was wounded in the leg, but the wound is a trifle. Timothy Riley was also arrested. The three men who brought Cleary to the hospital left Flushing, saying that they were going to Staten Island.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLAR.

A burglar got in at the basement window of the residence of S. P. J. Shiebler, at 278 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, just before midnight last night and made his way to the parlor. There he fell over the piano stool, making a noise that was heard all over the house.

Mr. Shiebler, a twenty-year-old son, jumped from his bed, and, with a revolver, started to investigate the noise. As soon as he entered the parlor the burglar fired at him twice. One of the bullets went through his nightshirt, and the range was so close that the cloth was burned. The young man returned the fire, ineffectually, and the burglar jumped through the front window into the street. The noise of the shooting aroused the neighborhood, and within fifteen minutes after the burglar and the piano stool came in collision. Heads were out of windows all along the block, and the private watchman employed by the residents sent in an alarm to the nearest police station. A squad of ten policemen responded, and searched every yard and corner in the neighborhood, but they found no trace of the burglar except the open basement and broken parlor window of the Shiebler house and the burned hole in young Mr. Shiebler's nightshirt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:10 A. M.—180 Avenue A, John Nacht; damage, $500.

11:50 A. M.—922 Third Avenue, A. Barn; damage, $20.

12:10 P. M.—1,678 Park Avenue, Daniel O. Klaprisa; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—646 First Avenue, Michael Regan; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—806 Amsterdam Avenue, Charles Zeller; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—1,100 Third Avenue, August Lehman; damage, slight.

6:40 P. M.—1,057 Lexington Avenue, occupant unknown; no damage.

6:15 P. M.—446 East Sixteenth Street, Henry Groth; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—335 West Fifty-fifth Street, William Sutton; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—41 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, William Smith; damage, $25.

Next to an Approving Conscience,

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite, and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation, and rheumatism.

BOUND FOR THE KLONDIKE

Two Vessels Sail from Victoria Filled with Miners, Provisions, Horses, and Dogs.

ABOUT 1,000 MEN ON BOARD

The Big Collier Bristol Fitted Up with Bunks and Stalls—A Party of Canadian Mounted Police Go on the Islander.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 15.—There were in Victoria this morning close upon 1,000 men, of every class and from every part of the world, who were wildly anxious to get started on the long trip to the new Eldorado. These men had tickets which will carry them to Skagway Bay on the big collier Bristol or on the steamer Islander, both of which sailed to-day. The Bristol has been fitted with bunks and stalls for horses from the bottom of her hold to the top of her cabin deck, and every bunk and stall is occupied, close upon 500 men going on the Bristol, and just as many horses and mules. Even the big collier is filled up, the feed for these animals and the outfits for the men taking up an immense amount of space.

The Islander has just as big a crowd, but much of the space on her is taken up by a contingent of mounted police, their horses, dogs, and outfits. They realize that they have a Winter's trip before them before they reach Dawson City, and are taking dogs and sleighs.

Horses will be taken as far as possible, and when they are of no more use will be killed and used as food for dogs. A few of the men are going up with the idea of purchasing cheap outfits from men who became discouraged and are turning back, but most of them are well provided and all are taking pack animals, they having in this respect taken the advice of men who went before and have written of the difficulty of securing animals or Indians to pack goods across the pass.

W. W. E. Canovan of Ottawa, who was a member of the Canadian Boundary Survey, in which capacity he learned much about Alaska, left on the Islander. Mr. Canovan is going to look over the ground for the Klondike Placer Mining and Prospecting Company of Brantford and Paris, Ontario. This company will send out a large party in the Spring to prospect and work claims in the Canadian Yukon.

HOW THE GOLD WILL BE TAXED

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 15.—The regulations formulated by the Dominion Government covering the collection of a royalty on gold mined in the Yukon are published in the Official Gazette, issued yesterday. They are as follows:

"That upon all gold mined on the claims referred to in the regulation for the government of placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries, a royalty of 10 per cent. shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided that the amount mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed $500 per week, and in case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds $500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of 10 per cent. upon the amount so taken out up to $500 and upon the excess or amount taken from any single claim over $500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of 20 per cent.; such royalty to form part of the consolidated revenue and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course.

"That the times and manner in which such royalty shall be collected and the persons who shall collect the same shall be provided for by regulations to be made by the Gold Commissioner, and that the Gold Commissioner be and is hereby given authority to make such regulations and rules accordingly.

"That default in payment of such royalty, if continued for ten days after notice has been posted upon the claim in respect of which it is demanded, or in the vicinity of such claim, by the Gold Commissioner or his agent, shall be followed by the cancellation of the claim.

"That any attempt to defraud the crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for by making false statements of the amount taken out, may be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made, and that in respect of facts as to such fraud or false statement or non-payment of royalty, the decision of the Gold Commission shall be final."

The regulations governing the disposal of placer mining claims along the Yukon River and its tributaries are amended so that entry can only be granted for alternate claims, known as creek claims, bench claims, bar diggings, and dry diggings, and that the other alternate claims be reserved for the Crown, to be disposed of by public auction or in such manner as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior.

The penalty for trespassing upon a claim reserved for the Crown is the immediate cancellation by the Gold Commissioner of any entry or entries which the person trespassing may have obtained, whether by original entry or purchase for a mining claim, and the refusal by the Gold Commissioner to the acceptance of any application which the person trespassing may at any time make for claims, and that in addition to such penalty the mounted police, upon a requisition from the Gold Commissioner to that effect, may take the necessary steps to eject the trespasser.

The clause in the former regulations providing that the discoverer of a new mine is entitled to claim and shall be granted a claim for "bar diggings," 75x1,500 feet in length, has been amended so that the grant may apply to creek and river claims, instead of to "bar diggings."

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The latest news from Dyea and Skaguay comes from Harry Hunt, one of The Chronicle's men in the North. Under date of Skaguay Bay, Aug. 7, he says: "The price to-night over Chilkoot Pass to Lake Linderman is 35 cents a pound. At the rate it has increased of late, it will be 50 cents before a week, and packers hard to get at that. For one to do his own packing is very risky, as the creek has to be crossed so often.

"Advise all to stay away until Spring, for accidents occur daily. The San Francisco boys were left on a log last night, their boat having been lost. The men were rescued by Indians. Yet there are more people coming hourly. Four men footed it up from Juneau, a distance of 100 miles, and crowds are coming as fast and as thick as possible by all regular lines; what the result will be, I dare not think."

Writing from Juneau under date of Aug. 4, Hunt says: "The trail from Dyea to the end of canoe navigation on the creek is practically blocked. Above that point are more backers, and they handle goods a little faster than they can be transported to that point. Quite a number of people, not understanding exactly what the Chilkoot Pass really is, had boats built in Seattle and other places to take apart for transportation. Some of these you will see floating around in the bay or piled up around the camp, while others are putting them together to travel a mile or so up the creek. There they are abandoned, or sold for what they will bring.

"It is possible to pick up entire outfits much cheaper here than what they can be purchased for in the States.

"One has to be on the ground to realize just what this stampede means. Men, women, and even children are on the trail, and how it will end I cannot tell. I expect to send this out by a man from Nanaimo, who is returning on the George W. Elder, having given up the game, a thing, I believe, many others will do."

STOLE TO BECOME A MINER.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—Ross Daurey, a well-known young man of this city, was attacked by a bad case of the Klondike fever and wanted very much to seek his fortune in the gold fields. He exhausted honest methods of obtaining money to start him on the road to wealth, so resorted to others. He stole a horse and buggy from a livery stable and drove to Philadelphia and there tried to sell them. He was arrested there yesterday afternoon and to-day was brought back to Trenton. He admits the theft, says he was not drunk, and that he stole simply to obtain the money he wanted to use in going to the gold fields.

STEAMER DESERTED AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 15.—When the British tramp steamship Dorothy reached here two weeks ago the newspapers were full of news from Klondike. The crew secretly agreed to desert their ship and start for the new Eldorado. They were paid off last Monday, but kept at work until Friday without giving any intimation of their intentions, and then abruptly disappeared.

They left a note telling Capt. Kendrick that they would come back in a couple of years, buy the steamboat, and present it to him for a pleasure yacht.

LITERATURE FOR KLONDIKERS.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 15.—Nearly every Klondiker leaving Tacoma provides himself with a copy of the Bible and Shakespeare. Booksellers here say their supply of these books has been entirely exhausted during the last two weeks, and orders for a larger stock have been placed by telegraph. Twelve miners from Missouri who bought their outfits here yesterday took with them eight copies of the Bible and twelve copies of Shakespeare.

CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD'S PLANS.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout and Indian fighter, has begun active preparations for his trip to the Klondike country. Ever since he launched the prospecting and mining company bearing his name he has been besieged by friends as well as strangers who are anxious to accompany him. Capt. Crawford is now in Brooklyn laying out his plans for next Spring.

"My belief," said he yesterday, "is that there is plenty of gold to be found, not only in the Klondike country but in other parts of Alaska. About the middle of next March I expect to start for Alaska with a dozen practical miners to locate for the company. There will be good axmen and experienced boatmen in the party. The latter will be required in passing the rapids. We do not purpose to go by way of St. Michaels but by the inland route. It is the better known and the more traveled of the two.

"The men that venture in next Spring will have to go prepared to suffer even greater hardships than did the pioneers of California in the Fall of 1849 and the Spring of 1850, but if the wealth of the country is what it is reported to be, and which I firmly believe that it is, the present difficulties will be overcome in a short time. The climate does not interfere with quartz mining as it does with placer mining, and with the discovery of the quartz ledges regular mining will commence. Once shafts are sunk and tunnels are driven work can go on without regard to the weather overhead, and there is no reason why a dry crushing stamp mill cannot be kept running all the year round. The great difficulty seems to be the want of facilities of transportation. I see, however, that a number of railroads are being projected for the gold fields, and some one of them will be put through in a short time. An elevated road carrying the track above the snow might solve the problem. This is of course a mere suggestion."

STORIES OF THE GOLD COUNTRY.

Policeman Thomas Reynolds, who is detailed to the Grand Central Station, tells some good stories of people going to and returning from the Klondike. "Yesterday," he said, "a young Englishman, with a huge quantity of baggage and his pockets bulging with gold sovereigns, arrived at the station on his way to Klondike. He was directed to the proper train for Niagara Falls, and from there he will go by way of the Canadian Pacific to the coast.

"He was extremely enthusiastic, and said a large number of his countrymen were making preparations to follow him. Many will not wait until the Spring, as they have been advised to do. He said that they thought this was a scheme to scare them off until the best places are seized.

"A week ago a man, who said his name was Thomas Reynolds, and who gave his home as 'New Brunswick,' arrived at the Grand Central Station, on his way back from the gold camp. He said he had gone north on a whaler four years ago, and then to the mining district. He claimed to have taken out $100,000 in that time, and that his claim was good for at least $1,000,000 more. Mr. Reynolds said that any person who can withstand the temptation of the barrooms and dives and the gambling table can get rich in the Klondike. The hardships of the place have been greatly exaggerated, and the cold is nothing like what people are led to believe. The food is mainly fat pork. After rising in the morning a sleeper is unusually refreshed and can do a hard day's work. Mr. Reynolds said he would spend a short time at home, and then return to Klondike and sell his claim. After that he will come back to the United States, and make his home in California."

SUICIDE IN NEWARK HOTEL.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Late this afternoon an employe of the Metropole Hotel, at 299 Market Street, was attracted to a room on the second floor by a peculiar odor. He tried the door and found it locked. He then got a ladder, and climbing up and looking over the transom, saw the dead body of a man lying on the floor.

Policeman Connell, who was passing the hotel, was called in, and forced the door of the room open. The body was that of a well-built man, apparently about forty-five years of age, and had reached a state of decomposition. It was clad only in a suit of underclothing. A bullet hole in the centre of the forehead showed the cause of death. From the position in which the body was lying it was apparent that the man had shot himself while standing in front of the dressing-case mirror, and that death had been instantaneous.

On the dressing case the policeman found an open note in lead pencil written upon a sheet of paper such as is used in newspaper offices. It read as follows:

"To whom it may concern: I am tired of life, and want to die, this is my reason for killing myself. There's an insurance on my life, enough to pay for my burial. But if my people were to know I died in this way it would kill one who is very dear to me, so let my identity remain a mystery.

"DAVIS."

Besides the note there was a clipping from a newspaper containing an article headed "Is Suicide a Crime?" several paragraphs in which were underscored as though the dead man had agreed with the writer.

"The man came to the hotel on Thursday, registered as J. Davis of Philadelphia, and was assigned to the room in which he afterward killed himself. When he came down stairs on Friday morning he left the hotel at once, but returned in the evening, and said to Jose Gomez, the proprietor: 'I feel very ill, and I think I shall stay with you again to-night.' He was given the same room, and retired to it, after drinking several glasses of beer.

The body was removed to the Mullin morgue. The suicide was a man of light complexion, and weighed about 135 pounds. His clothing found in the room consisted of a dark cheviot suit of good material, a white shirt, a collar, a light necktie, and a straw hat. Sixty cents was found in his pockets, as well as a few memoranda which could not be understood by the police. It is thought that the name he gave was a fictitious one.

RACE RIOT IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—The bloodiest race riot that has occurred in Arkansas in months took place at Palarm Station, thirty miles from here, late last evening. Three men are dead, another fatally wounded, and two others badly injured. The dead are:

KERR, HARRISON, a negro, shot all to pieces.

PETERS, CHARLES, colored, killed outright.

ANDRY, CHARLES, white, shot through the heart.

The seriously injured are:

CLARKE, J. T., Jr., a telegraph operator, shot through the shoulder, probably fatally.

OWENS, R., white, Deputy Sheriff of Perry County, shot through the groin, seriously wounded.

Owens had a warrant for Harrison Kerr, charging him with murder. When he attempted to make the arrest at Palarm, Kerr shot Owens in the groin, the bullet striking silver in his trousers pocket, which probably saved his life. Andry and Clark went to Owens's assistance and five or six negroes joined in with Kerr.

A pitched battle ensued in which over fifty shots were fired. When the shooting was over, Andry and Peters lay dead, Clarke staggered into his office and fell upon the floor. Owens was lying in a ditch near the station, and Kerr and the remainder of his companions had disappeared.

A posse started in pursuit of the fleeing negroes, and Harrison Kerr was found lying dead in the road a mile away, with five wounds in his body. The other negroes have not been captured. The whole country is excited, and should they be overtaken, they will never come to trial.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RELIGIOUS BODY ACCUSED.

Farmer John Taxwell Wants the Brothers of Nazareth to Return His Family.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—Habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted by John Tazwell against the Brothers of Nazareth, whom he charges with abducting his wife, Linda Tazwell, his eighteen-year-old daughter, Gladia E., and his son, Littleton L., aged six. John Tazwell lives near Millbrook, and was formerly Superintendent of G. Howard Davison's stock farm. He is now employed as head farmer for a wealthy family.

The Brothers of Nazareth have what is substantially a religious monastery in the town of Washington. The society is an offshoot of Trinity Church of New York, its principal object being the religious education of boys. In conjunction with the work the brothers engage in farming on what they designate the "priory farm." Brother Gilbert Tompkins is the head of the order, and his unequally dressed figure is a familiar one in many parts of Dutchess County.

Tazwell claims to have had no misunderstanding whatever with his family, and their neighbors say they lived harmoniously. Last Tuesday Tazwell was away from home part of the day, and when he returned he found that his wife and children had gone, leaving no clue as to their whereabouts. Inquiry from a neighbor elicited the fact that Brother Gilbert and two of his coworkers had called at the Tazwell home that day, and after staying there about an hour departed, taking Mrs. Tazwell and her daughter and son with them.

What their dlesign was could not be ascertained, but Tazwell has learned that his wife and son objected to leaving home. His daughter was more easily influenced, however, and she aided the brothers in inducing her mother to go. On account of the boy's youth his protests were unheeded, and after packing up a few personal belongings the Tazwells entered a carriage and were driven away in the direction of the Priory farm.

John Tazwell, as soon as he learned these facts, went at once to the Priory farm and demanded of Brother Gilbert the privilege of seeing his wife and children. He was told that they were not there, and the brothers declined to give him any information of their whereabouts. After searching around the county without avail he sought the advice of Lawyer George Card of this city, who obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Barnard requiring the brothers of Nazareth to produce Mrs. Tazwell and her daughter and son in court on Wednesday next. Tazwell alleges in his petition that the cause of pretense of the restraint of his wife and children by the brothers is with the object to accept the religious belief of the society and to become members thereof, and that the brothers have refused to tell him where his family is.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—President Francis J. Patton, Princeton University, New Jersey.

ENDICOTT—The Rev. William R. Laird, West Chester, Penn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Salvator Rodriguez, Paris; E. C. De Covia, Barbados; Capt. Digby Barber, St. Lucia, B. W. I.; Commissioner of Labor Carrol D. Wright, Washington.

GERLACH—Chiefs Martin J. Ryan and Raulett of the Norfolk (Va.) and Augusta (Ga.) Fire Departments.

HOFFMAN—Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo, and Col. Engledue, London.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Congressman R. C. Kerens, Missouri.

PLAZA—Vincis Carrara, Genoa, Italy.

STURTEVANT—W. A. Wilgus, Southern Passenger Agent of the Chesapake and Ohio Railway, Hopkinsville, Ky.

WINDSOR—Vice President C. N. Comstock, St. Joseph (Mo.) National Bank; Miss C. J. Flood, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah Ga.; L. Adler, cloaks, ribbons, dress goods, linens, and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Adler, I., Amsterdam, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen & Shufield, Americus, Ga.; L. Allen, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Bent, C. H., York, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Baldauf, S., Oskaloosa, Iowa; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brothers & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. H. Mountcastle, notions, fancy goods, and jeweiry; 236 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Berniff, A. D., Macon, Ga.; notions; Hotel Gerlach.

Blyth & Fargo Company, Evanston, Wyoming; T. H. Blyth, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Stammeyer, ribbons; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. S. Griffin, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. G. Carter, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Divys, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Eliel, Loucheim & Haas, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Eliel, apparently about twenty-five years of age, and had reached a state of decomposition. It was clad only in a suit of underclothing. A bullet hole in the centre of the forehead showed the cause of death. From the position in which the body was lying it was apparent that the man had shot himself while standing in front of the dressing-case mirror, and that death had been instantaneous.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Dainty, carpets, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Fredrickson & McLane, Laporte, Ind.; H. C. Fredrickson, dry goods; G. L. McLane, notions; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks and notions; J. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Herman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, ribbons; Herman, Heiman, millnery; Miss F. Heiman, millinery, 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hermann Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lindauer, clothing; 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Josephson, S., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Miss E. New, shawls; Hotel Marlborough.

Levy Brothers, Marlin, Texas; M. Frankel, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lieber Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. Lieber, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Lasalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; J. Williamson, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Marx, Jacob & Co., Demopolis, Ala.; E. Marx, general merchandise; Hotel Vendome.

Meyer & Lang, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Moses, W. B., & Son, Washington, D. C.; A. G. Moses, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Beirs, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

McAlpin, Fobes & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, notions, gloves, art goods, jewelry, and men's furnishings, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mann, Gruber & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Mann, clothing; Hoffman House.

Nathanson, M., Fayettesville, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; M. Nusbaum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Oberndorff & Ullmann, Selma, Ala.; W. Ullmann, white goods and notions; 114 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Perry, F., Cumberland, Md., hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pottle, W. H., Arkansas City, Ark.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Pollachick, J., & W. S., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Pollachick, clothing; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, E., Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Rothschild, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Segelbaum, S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Shannon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Segelbaum, S., Minneapolis, Minn.; T. Segelbaum, upholstery goods and millinery, ribbons, laces, and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Straus, Elsendroth & Drom Chicago, Ill.; L. Elsendroth, pants and shirts, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Piper, notions, buttons, and trimmings, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Straus, Isaac S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Straus, furnishing goods, 402 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; M. Henry, carpets; J. F. Carroll, notions, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. F. Keiser, dress goods; 54 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Lippmann, notions and trimmings; St. Cloud Hotel.

Schmitt & Heinly, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmitt, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Sheppard, J. R., Richmond, Va., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Staadecker & Ackerman, Albion, Ind.; A. Ackerman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taber, B. C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; B. C. Taber, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Willer, H., Hartford City, Ind.; woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Wooten & Harris, Dennison, Texas; R. S. Wooten, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Wallace & Danner, Beanfort, S. C.; W. P. Danner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Washer Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas; N. M. Washer, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. Williams, dry goods; 385 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Well Brothers, Opeleka,

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

RESUMED: A PROCESSION OF FORMER YEARS

The repetition of history goes on here. The present generation is learning what the last generation understood so well, namely:

That the block occupied by this Store is not only central to New York City but grandly central to the Hudson River and all New England.

Thus, Miss New Haven, Mrs. Springfield, Mr. Poughkeepsie, and all the great eastern and northern central branches of the National family are finding their way here in ever increasing numbers.

The special attraction of the month is the

AUGUST TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE

It brings together $500,000 worth of the best Furniture at prices that will soon be a half higher.

Parlor Suits supplied the first special topic of the August Trade Sale of Furniture. The response in sales was large—surprising. The incoming reserves quickly filled the vacated spaces, and now the variety surpasses the original collection. To-day there is a variety of

TWO HUNDRED PARLOR SUITS

from which we select the following merely illustrative list:

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $15
Sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finished frames, fancy inlaid backs, silk damask covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $23
Sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finished frames, fancy inlaid backs, silk damask covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $25
Sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finished frames, carved backs, and silk damask covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $29.50
Sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames, fancy carved and inlaid backs, silk damask covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $33.50
Sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames, fancy inlaid backs, velvet covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $35
Sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames, carved, tinsel embroidered velvet backs, plain velvet covered seats.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $42
Sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames, fancy inlaid lines, silk embroidered velvet covered seats.

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $50
Sofa, tete-a-tete, arm chair, rocking chair and side chair; imitation mahogany frames, carved, tinsel embroidered covered backs, velvet covered seats.

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, $52.50
Sofa, teta-a-tete, arm and two small chairs; imitation mahogany frames, fancy inlaid lines, silk damask covered seats.

DRESS GOODS Present prices bend your way. Cool evenings herald the approach of Autumn. Summer dress stuffs must be off while wearing days for them are yet ahead.

A brief list—
25c Wool Check Cheviot, 20c
17 1-2c Fancy Armures, 25c
30c Fancy two-toned Armures, 37 1-2c
30c Fancy Check Cheviot, 37 1-2c
50c Fancy Crocodile Suiting, 37 1-2c
50c Fancy Figured Vigoreaux, 31c
50c French Serge; navy blue, 37 1-2c
75c Storm Serge, black, 50c
85c Storm Serge, navy blue, 65c

DRESS SILKS Concerning a new lot of handsome Shanghai Silks. If the silk worms had added spinning and weaving to cocoon making the prices couldn't be much lower.

24 IN. WIDE, 30c A YD.

Colors are blue, pink, green, cardinal and yellow.

Rich Brocaded Silks for evening wear, new and exclusive designs, 20 inches wide,

AT 65c A YD.

Colors pink, blue, yellow, lilac, nile green, cream and white.

The Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SHOES The types are altogether too tame to convey the full import of this Shoe business. It is unique. Not patented, to be sure, but placed in a sphere all its own by the experience and brains that dominate it. It is growing rapidly. See the Shoes, note the prices, and you'll understand its growth.

Up-to-date, Worthy Shoes.
Unequaled Cheapness.

$2 AND $3 SHOES AT $1.25
Splendid assortment of Oxford Shoes, black, tans and browns. All toe shapes.

$3 SHOES AT $1.40
Laced and buttoned Boots, of Vici black Kidskin. Welted and flexible soles. Medium pointed toes with patent leather tips.

$3 SHOES AT $1.75
Oxford Shoes of chestnut brown kidskin, cashmere tops. Very handsome.

$3 AND $3.50 SHOES $1.90
A group of tan colored Shoes, laced and buttoned. Of Kidskin, pebble Goatskin and Russian Calfskin.

$3, $4 AND $5 SHOES AT $2.50
Our regular lines of tan and chocolate colored buttoned and laced Boots. The top-notch of style and shoemaking. Reduced to hurry them out while wearing time is ahead.

Second floor, Tenth street.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS While the new tariff bill was impending more Linen trash than was ever before assembled was hastily shipped to this Country. Housekeepers should be alert and only buy Linen goods from expert and reputable dealers. We gather pure Linens in ways and quantities that lead to extremely low prices—so low that there is no excuse for the existence of *shams* called *Linens.*

A bleached Scotch Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at 80c, that is extremely popular. Napkins to match. $1.75 a dozen for the 20 in., and $2.50 a dozen for the 24 in. Their cheapness cannot be matched.

Other Table Linens equally cheap.
At 40c a yd., German, unbleached, 60 in.
At 56c a yd., Irish, grass bleached, 67 in.
At 65c yd., German, soft, bleached, 66 in.
At $1.25 yd., Flemish, double damask, 70 in.
Napkins to match at $3.25 a doz. for 22 in., and $4.25 a doz. for 26 in.

NAPKINS
At $1 a doz., Bohemian, unbleached, 22 in.
At $1.10 a doz., German, bleached, 18 in.
At $1.25 a doz., German, bleached, 20 in.
At $1.50 a doz., Irish, bleached, 20 in.
At $1.65 a doz., German, bleached, 22in.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Anson's Colts Lose Their Closing Game of the Season in Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

The Reds Strengthen Their Hold on Third Place, and Cleveland Gains a Few Points on the Giants in the League Race.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	64	30	.681
Baltimore	60	30	.667
Cincinnati	59	32	.648
New York	54	36	.600
Cleveland	50	44	.532
Chicago	47	51	.480
Pittsburg	43	51	.452
Louisville	43	54	.443
Philadelphia	42	53	.442
Brooklyn	38	54	.413
Washington	37	55	.402
St. Louis	26	72	.265

Results of League Games Yesterday.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.
Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Boston.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Louisville in Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The Colts played the last game of the season here to-day, and were defeated by the Reds, in a close and interesting game. The feature of the game was the fine fielding of the visitors and the pitching of Rhines, who held the Colts down to five hits. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Rhines and Vaughn; Chicago, Briggs and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—The Clevelands easily won the poorest game of the season before a small crowd to-day. The fielding of the visitors was bad beyond description, while that of the Indians was not very much better. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning. Score:

Cleveland	0	4	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	—13
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cleveland, 20; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Zimmer; St. Louis, Lucid and Douglas. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other Games.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 8; Toronto, 10.
In Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Montreal, 0.
In Paterson—Paterson, 2; Athletics, 8.
In Newark—First game, Newark, 4; Norfolk, 0. Second game, Newark, 3; Norfolk, 2.

THE FIGHT FOR THE PENNANT.

Bostons and Baltimores Ahead—New York May Be Third.

The Bostons and Baltimores are making an interesting struggle for the pennant of 1897. Last week the champions did not look like very formidable opponents, but three victories out of five games played in Brooklyn and three consecutive victories in Philadelphia have enabled them to pass Cincinnati and get within dangerously close range of the Bostons, who won four of the seven games with New York last week. To-day Boston, Baltimore, and New York will start on a long siege at home. It is only a question of a week or so when New York will step into third place, if the team's playing since its return to the Polo Grounds is any criterion. Cincinnati has never made a record away from home, and the wise men in baseball predict a "sudden slide" of the Reds when they begin the Eastern series.

The New York's pitching department at the present time is superior to any of the other clubs, now that Doheny is back in the game again. There are a number of local sports who think that President Friedman made a disastrous move when he suspended Doheny.

The Giants' double defeat at the hands of the Bostons last Thursday should never have occurred, and has thrown them back considerably. Had Joyce taken Seymour out of the box in that fatal seventh inning after he had forced in the first run, it is probable that the Giants could have pulled out a victory. But all this is history now.

The Quakers will begin a three days' engagement this afternoon, and then the Colonels will pay Gotham a visit. Capt. Joyce is confident that the team can win two out of three from Philadelphia and three straight from the Louisvilles.

The Brooklyns have proved to be a rank failure this season. The team is in a demoralized condition, but the management will probably make no changes so late in the season. Manager Barnie intimated recently that at least five of the present team would not be with him next year.

A notable feature of the Boston series at the Polo Grounds last week was the absence of wrangling with the umpires. Several players of the home team evidently think that to question nearly every decision made by the umpire pleases the crowd. This is not so. It is annoying to them, as has been demonstrated by their derisive cries when an argument is made. Warner and Joyce are the chief offenders. The former is always ready with an argument when the umpire's decision is entirely just. Probably Joyce always finds fault with a decision just because he wants to uphold his reputation as "Scrappy" Joyce.

An alleged rooter has made his appearance in the grand stand at the Polo Grounds. He is far more annoying to the spectators, who sit near him than the "Wash Well" man. The most recent nuisance has a stack of bells and a fishhorn, which he manipulates much to the discomfiture of those around him.

It is more than likely that, even though the New Yorks should not finish far enough up in the race to play for the Temple Cup, one game of the famous "cup series" will be decided in New York. One of the Temple Cup series of games played in New York between Boston and Baltimore would tax the capacity of the Polo Grounds to the utmost.

Several of the regulars at the Polo Gounds were inclined to believe that the wild throw of Collins made after recovering Rusie's grounder, which allowed the latter to make the circuit of the bases in the seventh inning on Saturday, was clearly a piece of startegy to win the game. Rusie, at the present time, weighs in the neighborhood of 250 pounds, and the trip around the bases at top speed left the big fellow entirely pumped out. He was perfectly helpless for a time, and it was not until the ninth inning that he recovered. This was not the first time that Rusie has been unfortunate enough to be compelled to run around the bases, just before resuming pitching. In each instance he was hit freely in the inning following. When Rusie went to the bat in the eighth inning he hit a long fly to centre, but he made no attempt to spurt for first.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

High-Class Sport at Brighton—Large Outlay for Track and Purses—Cup Race Saturday.

SHEEPSHEAD MEETING AUG. 23

Futurity, Worth Nearly Forty Thousand Dollars, the Opening Event—Fall Programme Shows Arrangement of Stakes that Will Bring Together Best Horses in Country.

If the remaining seven days of the Brighton meeting remain as clear as the days of last week, and the racing continues to be as high class as it has been up to date, the management will be amply repaid for its big outlay of money in fitting up the track, and in offering larger purses than the other racing associations. Brighton deserves all that fortune, clear skies, and good racing can send it, for it has acceded to the demands of the public and the horsemen, and its energetic President, William Engeman, uttered no complaint when the association was losing money every day at the first Summer meeting because of the continued rain.

The racing at Brighton has been excellent, and as a proof of the cleanliness of it, a large majority of favorites—much larger than at any track in the East for a number of years—have finished in front. On Wednesday an almost unprecedented thing happened. Seven straight favorites won, and by doing so badly crippled some of the bookmakers. This increased Brighton's prosperity, for many extra visitors were attracted by such results.

It is a lamentable fact, however, that the very men for whom the association has done most were the most backward in offering their co-operation. The programme in many cases was spoiled by numerous scratches, and in two cases this practice left the $400 and $500 purses to be walked over for. Such treatment by the owners is manifestly unfair, for it not only takes money from the association's treasury, without the semblance of a return, but causes visitors to be disgusted with light fields, and keeps many at home who would otherwise have visited the track.

The programme for this week is an excellent one, and includes the Brighton Cup on Saturday, at two miles and a quarter.

***

The Opening at Sheepshead.

Sheepshead Bay, by far the most comfortable track on the metropolitan circuit, will open a week from to-morrow with the Futurity as the principal attraction on that day. This year's Futurity will be a rich one for the winner, for without the entrance money from starters it will be worth almost $40,000. The probable list of starters, at $250 each, with their weights, are as follows:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Rey el Salto	118	Plaudit	118
Great Bend	118	Lydian	118
Hindoonet	108	Howland	115
The Huguenot	118	Tammany Hall II	113
Uriel	118	Murillo	113
Previous	116	Gala Day	108
Demagogue	116	Central Trust	115
Miss Tenny	110	Songster	108
Frohman	118		

The book programme for the fall meeting shows an arrangement of stakes and overnight races that will bring together the best horses in the country.

The promised increase in the purses has been made, the added money ranging from $600 to $1,500. The order in which the stakes will be run is as follows: Tuesday, Aug. 24, Fall Handicap, Futurity; Thursday, Aug. 26, Autumn Maiden, Dolphin; Friday, Aug. 27, Flying Handicap; Saturday, Aug. 28, Dash, Ocean Handicap; Monday, Aug. 30, Sapphire, Reapers; Wednesday, Sept. 1, Flight, Mineola Hurdle Race; Thursday, Sept. 2, Partridge, Turf Handicap; Saturday, Sept. 4, Flatbush, Omnium Handicap; Monday, Sept. 6, Autumn, Twin City Handicap, Westbury Steeplechase; Wednesday, Sept. 8, Golden Rod, September; Thursday, Sept. 9, Belles, Russet Handicap; Saturday, Sept. 11, Great Eastern Handicap, Autumn Cup.

The following stakes to be run during the Autumn meeting will close to-day:

Westbury Steeplechase, $1,000 added; handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10 each; starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; weights to be announced three days before the race. Full course, about two miles and a half.

Mineola Hurdle Race, $1,000 added; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10 each; starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; weights to be announced three days before the race. Two miles, over eight hurdles on turf.

The Mineola Hurdle Race will be run Sept. 1, and the Westbury Steeplechase Sept. 6.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Alarum	109	Emotional	100
Abingdon	107	Contractor	100
Chelsea	108	Nay Nay	99
Tripping	105	Quanah	97
Jefferson	102	Trayant	96

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Black Dude	105	Nigger Baby	98
Mr. Bird	104	Chalmers	98
Charmense	101	Joe Anderson	98
Beekman	101	Long Acre	98
Ennomia	101	Christabel	95
Reflin	99	Brier Hill	93
Sooie Sip	98	Homelike	90
Fonsavannah	98	Mrs. Reeves	90

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Premier	140	Tripping	116
Yemen	138	Dye	110
Trillette	132	Junk	105
Takanassee	117	Ormont	105

FOURTH RACE.—Seagull Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Haphazard	118	Chum	107
Cassegia	116	Arabian	107
Sunny Slope	112	Bastion	95
Storm King	112	Fireside	85
Savarin	110		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Michael III	128	Mont d'Or	103
Isabey	119	Fleeting Gold	102
Nuto	115	Sensational	102
Salabar	111	Sagacity	101
Don't Care	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Skate	117	Cromwell	106
Premier	116	Refugee	103
Ben Eder	110	Myrtle Harkness	102
Lobengula	109	Dr. Sheppard	101
Volley	108		

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hugh Penny	117	Xmas	111
Tea Rose	116	Domitor	111
Trolley	114	La Ventura	93
Hanlon	113	Marito	85
Tartarian	113		

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Good Times	108	Little Buck	96
Rheinstrom	104	Mohawk Prince	93
Salvado	102	Floridas	91
Rohair	102		

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Bell Punch	122	Lydian	119
Nabob	122	Chalmers	110
San Antonio	122	Momentum	110
Glorian	122	Abe Fashion	107
Gibraltar	122		

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter.

Flying Dutchman	109	Havoc	100
Ulysses	100	Ferrier	100
Bernadillo	100		

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs.

Juliana	109	Mary Galvin	100
Ma Petite	109	Bloomer Girl	97
La Goleta	109	Ionia	97
Alice Belle	104	Dilly Donovan	97
Belle of Stockwood	104		

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Runaway on West Drive.

While William Hall of One Hundred and Sixth Street and the East River was out driving last night with his brother and Mr. Halliday and his wife, neighbors, the horse became unmanageable at One Hundred and Third Street and threw them out of the surrey. Mr. Halliday and his wife were painfully injured and were taken to their home in a cab. Mounted Park Policeman Murphy caught the runaway on the West Drive, near One Hundred and Third Street.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company. 2—Rhoads vs. Kaldenberg Manufacturing Company. 3—Geon & Martin vs. Fitch. 4—Weiss vs. same. 5—Form vs. same. 6—Konig vs. same. 7—Bouquet vs. same. 8—Weber vs. same. 9—Sweeney vs. same. 10—Helmken vs. same. 11—Hughes vs. same. 12—Sanders vs. same. 13—Meyer vs. Meyer. 14—Mooney vs. Mooney. 15—Russo vs. Green. 16—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 17—Robertson vs. Lesser. 18—Matter of Price, McCormick & Co. 19—Middendorf vs. Ryan. 20—Davis vs. Barnett. 21—Wynne vs. Doelger. 22—Wallace vs. Wallace. 23—Matter of Heyman. 24—Diffany vs. Risley. 25—Krahnke vs. Munifeld. 26—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Company. 27—State Bank of Syracuse vs. Seymour. 28—Livingston vs. Pennington. 29—People, &c., vs. McCabe. 30—Andrews vs. Gilman. 31—Hagan Strawboard and Paper Company vs. same. 32—Blackford vs. Doyle. 33—Bauman vs. Gulon. 34—Moses vs. Hatch. 35—Franklin vs. Campbell. 36—Matter of Brush. 37—People, &c., vs. Schwartz. 38—Hollis vs. Duscher. 39—Godwin vs. Liberty Machine Works. 40—Lannon vs. Lynch. 41—Bacon vs. Hemenway. 42—Sheridan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 43—Sobel vs. Levy. 44—Estabrook vs. Saidler. 45—Same vs. Leacock. 46—Ensler vs. Cohen. 47—Desmond vs. Hundgenurth. 48—Gunn vs. Gunn. 49—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 50—Bell & Bogart Soap Company vs Petrolia Manufacturing Company. 51—Roman vs. Cohen. 52—Department of Buildings vs. Sire. 53—Matter of Nichols. 54—Poussson vs. Goldberg. 55—People, &c., vs. Goldstein. 56—Sachs vs. Sachs. 57—Hart vs. Wurzburg. 58—Johnson vs. Palmer. 59—Byd vs. Boudet. 60—Gardner vs. Cohen. 61—Stevens vs. Stanfield. 62—Adams vs. Jennings. 63—Boyd vs. Union Ferry Company. 64—Matter of Holmes-Brumley Company. 65—Matter of Graney. 66—Matter of Jayne. 67—Matter of Suk. 68—Matter of Bressler. 69—Matter of Breen. 70—Matter of Cheever Place. 71—Matter of Union Avenue. 72—Matter of 94th Street. 73—New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company vs. Saward. 74—Matter of Luger. 75—Mayor, &c., vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. 76—Goldschmidt vs. Blackman. 77—Seigel vs. Adler.

SUPREME COURT—Speial Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Lena Max, Hester H. Nunez, Alexander Fletcher, Richard S. Bacon, Ann Eliza Waters, Daniel G. Thompson, and Annie Keenan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Michele Carmino, Carlucci Carlogeno, and Dirgo Guardino. 2—Daniel Deviney. 3—Daniel Smith. 4—Bonifacio Galno. 5—Henry Dunn. 6—Emanuel Cassa. 7—John Manning. 8—Walter Kirk. 9—William A. Bellwood. 10—Joseph B. Moller, alias Oscar M. Kraus. 11—Alexander Kyle and Frederick Anderson. 12—John J. Walsh, John P. Boyle, Henry E. Fribourg, and Michael J. Donovan. 13—Robert E. Feeney. 14—May Harris.

Pleadings.—1—George Smith. 2—John Moran, Patrick Connell, and John Meehan. 3—George Gartland. 4—Joseph Cashin. 5—Thomas W. Cumisky. 6—Joseph Morris. 7—Joseph Goldman and Harry Cohen. 8—William Kerns. 9—James Murray. 10—Walter E. Finney and Edward Smith. 11—Patrick E. Reilly. 12—John Mullaly. 13—Minnie Hoetzel. 14—Lizzie Nolan. 15—Watson Armstrong. 16—August Kuhn. 17—Chesteman Moore. 18—Ellen Bryan. 19—Edward Sawyer. 20—Thomas Murphy. 21—Patrick O'Reilly. 22—John H. Chesley. 23—Frederick Huber. 24—Alexander Schefter and Isaac Schefter. 25—Antonio Senbrain.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Alfonso Aruzo and Angelo Somineio. 2—Adolph Schmidt. 3—George Blattner. 4—Frank Sullivan. 5—John Murphy. 6—William Danks. 7—Samuel Levy and Charles Goldstein. 8—William York. 9—Charles Schaefer. 10—Herbert Steinert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
National Academy of Design vs. Jenkins—S. L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
William Gurr vs. Mary Kellner—Arthur Longfellow. John Callaghan vs. John Bolen—John C. Coleman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Notice.—There will not be any more calendars in the other courts until the first Monday in September.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

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Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:10, 11:00, and additional trains Saturday only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
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Long Beach.
Trains leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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Cortlandt St. piers A.45, 9.50, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for 220 St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 3.45, 4.30, 5, 6, 7, M. for allIandings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Philadelphia—4 P. M.
SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.—Volksfest—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1897.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

CROKER.

Most of the "utterances" that Mr. CROKER has confided to the public through a World reporter possess slight interest for the independent citizen or newspaper. It is of but small consequence whether or not he regards Mr. SHEEHAN as the actual leader of Tammany Hall, or whether or not he wishes him to be the leader, or what sort of a "character" he chooses to give to an unscrupulous politician who stands sorely in need of recommendations much more authoritative with decent men than Mr. CROKER'S career permits him to give. If Mr. CROKER were a man whose word could be taken to mean what it seems to say he would have to be regarded as "out of politics," because he has declared over and over that he is so. If he really were so, if he had given up that manipulation of party machinery and affairs which was once his sole occupation, his prattle about his mission on the English race tracks and about his personal devotion to Sprudel would be quite as important as his professed estimate of Mr. SHEEHAN'S personal and political virtues. Both could be dismissed as subjects which despairing news gatherers seize upon in the "dead waste and middle" of the Summer. His pretentious interview, with Mr. SHEEHAN'S comment on it, shows that Mr. CROKER is very far from being "out of politics." Even so, what he has to say, for the most part, about Tammany men and matters can, as we have remarked, have but slight interest for the independent citizen or newspaper.

But there are two points in his talk that must excite attention. One is his impudent iteration that the best interests of the city have always been served by Tammany and will in the future be served by that machine, and the other is that he has never authorized the statement that he is or that he is not a candidate for the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York. Of these two points, the latter is much the less significant. It is true that it indicates the bare possibility that Mr. CROKER might be induced to take such a nomination. In one sense that would be a good thing. It would present very sharply the issue between good government and Tammanyism, since CROKER is the embodiment of Tammany in its worst possible form. There is very little chance of such a thing, however, and Mr. CROKER'S remark requires attention chiefly as emphasizing his professed belief that Tammany even yet is not an unendurable stench in the nostrils of Greater New York, and that its candidate might be elected. We shall not deny that. We do not deal in prophecy. But Providence would hardly find a more searching test of the fitness of the people of Greater New York for self-government than an election for Mayor in which Mr. CROKER was the Tammany candidate. Even an election in which a strictly Tammany candidate other than Mr. CROKER, one fairly representative of Tammany, should take part, would give a very fair test of the ability of our people to manage their own affairs.

It cannot safely be ignored that Tammanyism is the negation of good government. In the presence of Plattism, and after what the Republican boss has done at Albany and threatens to do, if he can get the chance, in Greater New York, there is danger that this fact will be ignored. There is a natural and almost unavoidable tendency to consider Tammanyism as the proper alternative to Plattism. That tendency is now very strong, as we have repeatedly pointed out, and it is one of the most serious and dangerous elements in the situation. Mr. PLATT encourages it with all his might, and his lieutenants and organs are constantly doing all they can to strengthen it. But it is mischievous, and it is mistaken. Tammany would be no better than PLATT. At the most, it would only be no worse, and even that is an extreme statement. The choice is not necessary and ought not to be allowed to become so.

It would be outrageous if the people of Greater New York should now tolerate Tammany or give it any chance to gain complete or partial control of their affairs, because Tammany is absolutely unrepentant. CROKER from Carlsbad and SHEEHAN in New York do not confess to the slightest wrong in the disgraceful past, nor hold out the shadow of a hope of improvement. They shamelessly insist that Tammany government has always been the very best and will not change. To use SHEEHAN'S own comparison, it is as if a pack of swindling managers, having at great expense of effort been dislodged from a corporation, should insist on being returned to continue their old operations. The insolence of this is the more striking because the management that replaced them has been excellent precisely as it has been opposed to theirs, that is, so far as it has served the public and not any party, and has been defective just so far as it has sought to promote Republican partisan interests as Tammany promoted Democratic partisan interests. We have had a double object lesson. We have been shown how efficiency and honesty are advanced by non-partisan municipal administration, and how they have been impeded and made difficult in the exact ratio of partisanship.

In the face of this, the veteran chief of the unspeakable Tammany régime and his imported successor unblushingly proclaim that partisanship of the old, rotten sort, the partisan rule, in fact, of a greedy and conscienceless faction, is all that they will promise. We are not surprised at them, but what should we of New York have to think of ourselves if such an announcement awakened in us anything but indignant contempt?

DUPED AND DESERTED.

Dogs die and some dogs reform, but there are always dogs that bay the moon. Notwithstanding the fearful backsliding of STEWART and JONES from the silver slopes of Nevada into the maelstrom of avarice, therefore, we shall expect to hear the howl of the Populist smite the busy air for some time to come. The crank and the mattoid are not easily dispossessed of ideas that they have learned to talk about by the half-day.

Among the more intelligent men to whom STEWART and JONES have imparted their views about silver and the goldbugs, however, we should think the spectacle of these two leaders and apostles up to their ears in Wall Street speculation would produce a powerful revulsion.

They put aside calamity, they drop 16 to 1, they cease of a sudden all their railing at the money bags and bond syndicates. They radiate prosperity and a "bull" atmosphere. They talk with enthusiasm of Klondike gold. They are everything they have not been, and they cynically leave their innocent, sincere, and misguided followers to drift in the rudderless and sinking craft of 16 to 1.

The inexorable logic of events has demonstrated the absolute truth of the accusation that the organizers of the infinitely mischievous Bimetallic League, the men who supplied the brains and the money for the propaganda that gave a two-thirds majority to free silver in the Democratic Convention last year, were representatives solely of the selfish interests of the silver mine owners. Silver drops, gold mines are all the rage, "there is nothing in talking silver," and these organizers and leaders desert the cause and seek to swell their fortunes in more promising ways.

The poor, foolish, duped, deserted 16 to 1 Democrats ought to be angry. It is more important that they be undeceived.

A HIDDEN FOE.

We advise President MCKINLEY to give up his holiday and return with speed to Washington. There is treason in his household. Heresy has broken loose. Sedition is rife, and schism with horrid mien stalks up and down Pennsylvania Avenue at noonday. A disloyal servant and beneficiary of the Administration whose identity is concealed under the description "one of the expert crop statisticians of the Agricultural Department" is reported by The Evening Post as making these subversive observations:

"The four great agricultural staples, in point of value, are corn, hay, wheat, and cotton. Large returns from these crops are at the basis of National prosperity, and it may be correctly said that the benefit that goes directly to the producers of these articles percolates through the entire industrial fabric."

Hunt this fellow out and immure him, loaded with chains, in the crypt of the Capitol. He is more dangerous than the Reform Club, a foe more to be dreaded than legions of free traders. Crops the basis of National prosperity? Never, so long as DINGLEY survives and the Presidency is held by one whose name was made great by his celebrated Bill. If corn and hay and wheat and cotton, the materials of mere food and raiment, the products of sun and soil and unprotected labor, are "at the basis of National prosperity," how shall our new 57 per cent. tariff justify its existence and its schedules at the judgment day in November, 1898?

Did not Mr. DINGLEY'S Bill beome an Act on July 24? Did not Prosperity immediately thereafter seize this country in its giant and overmastering grasp? Did we not at once enter upon an exultant and delirious boom? What did it? Was it a fortuitous coincidence or a causative succession?

The subtle enemy of McKinleyism who sits in the Agricultural Department wearing the mask of a harmless drudge while emitting high explosives that threaten the citadel of Protection from the inside attributes the advent of prosperity to causes that have nothing to do with Mr. DINGLEY'S tariff. Listen to his Machiavellian exposition:

"It now appears as if this year's crop would fall slightly below that of 1891 in quantity, but how its selling price will ultimately compare cannot be fully foreseen. The situation in the two years of 1891 and 1897 is much the same, in that the home crops are enormous and the foreign crops short. In 1891, according to the department returns, which if they err at all are usually too conservative, the amount of wheat harvested in this country reached 611,000,000 bushels. Our crop last year was 427,000,000 and 467,000,000 bushels in 1895. The department has as yet made no exact statement concerning this year's crop, but from trustworthy commercial estimates daily coming in it seems safe to say that the figures will run from 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels; or, if anything, but little short of the extraordinary record of 1891."

Granted, but what is there in these figures to constitute a basis of National prosperity? Let us lay bare the falsehood in this wretch's reasoning by tracing from centre to circumference the effect of a great wheat crop sold at high prices upon the business of the Nation.

The money to pay for and move the wheat is drawn from the money centres, chiefly from New York. Paid to the wheat farmer, it follows one of three principal channels of return flow to the money centres. If he pays it to the local retail dealer in supplies for the farm and family it comes back through the hands of the wholesale, jobbing, and commission houses. If he applies it to the interest or principal of his mortgage it returns through some mortgage investment company. If he puts it in a bank it comes back as an interest-bearing deposit of the county bank or for investment in securities. If the country is really prosperous and money is in demand it does not stay in the money centres. It goes out for the expansion of trade, manufactures, and industries of all kinds. Perhaps it goes back to the wheat States to build more railroads for transporting next year's crops.

Where in all its effluent and refluent course is there any show to tap this golden stream and draw off some of it into the Republican campaign reservoir? The farmer is exempt from assessment, the merchandise men and the country bankers would slam the counting room door in the face of the solicitor, and the most hardened fat-fryer in the land would shrink from a professional visit to a mortgage company. Millions for wheat and not a cent of it for the Republican campaign fund! That is not National prosperity as President MCKINLEY and DINGLEY and ALDRICH understand it. Unless we can fry the fat and marshal the blocks of five this country goes to the everlasting bowwows—that is the Republican and protectionist doctrine.

The farmer is the blood of life to protection. Once let him find out that he is a poor deluded wight, that it is not the 57 per cent. tariff but his wheat and corn and hay and cotton that make this country rich and prosperous, and he will refuse with extended and curious agricultural oaths any longer to tax himself in order that the manufacturers of Pittsburg, Trenton, East Liverpool, and elsewhere may make money enough to build fine houses and draw big checks to the order of the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

HOW IT WORKS.

The Bureau of Statistics publishes this morning the figures, corrected to Saturday, of the exports and imports for the seven months ending July 31 in the years 1896 and 1897.

The domestic exports this year were nearly $50,000,000 greater than last, ($49,717,591.) Had the imports remained at the figures of last year, $421,764,109, the excess of exports this year would have reached the enormous amount of $128,480,487. But owing to the threatening character of the Dingley duties, all imports formerly free on which a duty was to be placed, and all imports on which the duty was to be advanced, were largely increased. The imports free of duty increased $65,629,918 and those dutiable $19,100,875, a total increase of $84,730,793. The result was that, instead of an excess of domestic imports of over $128,000,000, we have an excess of barely $44,000,000.

As the increase of imports was almost exclusively to avoid duties—i. e., was in goods that are taxed under the Dingley act—the Treasury has lost the duties, probably some $30,000,000 to $35,000,000.

GARBAGE FOR FUEL.

When Lord KELVIN, on his arrival in this country two days ago, was asked many questions by the reporters, he declined to talk about electrical discoveries and persisted in harping upon the humbly utilitarian theme of disposing of ashes and garbage by using them as fuel. Was this Lord KELVIN'S delicate way of showing that he knew a good deal more about New York than the reporters suspected? Certainly no visitor from abroad ever opened up in his interviewing début on our shores a more pertinent subject. Lord KELVIN has, as this journal has already noted, for years been a practical friend of the mariner. It appears that he is equally the friend of maritime ports.

It is not the fortune of many New Yorkers to spend their nights down in the lower bay. If many of them did so, there would be a most decided popular uprising in favor of an immediate attempt to employ the method of using garbage for fuel which Lord KELVIN informs us is in successful operation at Shoreditch, England. Any person who hovers in the neighborhood of the Narrows after dark will see a constant procession of scows laden with the refuse of this city going down the bay and out to sea. The law prescribes the distance beyond Sandy Hook to which these scows must be towed before dumping is begun, but that law is often broken, and refuse is thrown into the sea at a point where it menaces the channels leading into this port. Even when it is dumped outside of the limits prescribed by law, it may help to diminish the depth on some of the shoals which border the channels, for no one really knows where the tidal currents finally deposit it.

Crematories for burning garbage are good things, but they are run at an expense to the public. Now, if garbage can be employed as fuel to make steam for operating some kind of power, it is transformed from a nuisance into a positive benefit. Perhaps the city could not find use for the garbage, but it could be sold to private parties at a low rate, and they might even be induced to undertake the labor of removing it from the city dumps. Such a plan, however, would be unpopular with political powers, because it would abolish a large class of patronage. The old method of removal from the city dumps might be retained and the cargoes of the scows delivered to consumers instead of being overturned into the sea.

It is a great pity that Lord KELVIN is going away on Tuesday. It would be fortunate if we could induce him to stay here and talk to us about this matter until he induced us to take some decisive action. We usually require a good deal of talking to in affairs of public importance, and Lord KELVIN, to do him justice, talks very well.

We print in another column a criticism of THE TIMES by that excellent Republican newspaper, The Post-Express of Rochester. We have no complaint to make of it, though it is far from just. The Post-Express has lately done such good work in criticising the mischievous measures and men of its own party that a tilt against an independent judgment of the pet measure of that party may strengthen it with its purely partisan readers. But in the beaten path of friendship, we would warn our contemporary not to put too much stress on the Dingley tariff as a "revenue getter." Mr. ALDRICH, when the bill came to the Senate, denounced it as a deficiency maker. He added new taxes from which he hoped to get some $40,000,000, and even with these he thought that both ends would barely meet. Not one of those taxes was accepted by the Senate, and $40,000,000 remains the deficit expected from the tariff by the Republican leader. To boast about revenue just now is to prepare for an uncomfortable quarter of an hour when the deficit turns up. As for "protection," we are convinced that the tariff hurts very much and does not help at all, but it cannot prevent the return of prosperity, in which we trust that The Post-Express will get its full share.

The two "royal" youngsters really fought yesterday, and no one can accuse them of getting up a theatric show or of dodging the consequence of their mutual long-talk. It turned out that the Italian was the better swordsman. That does not prove that the Italians were courageous in Abyssinia or that the Frenchman who said they were cowardly said what was not so. From previous experience it is probable that the Italians were not cowards and that the young Orleans Prince was talking idly and maliciously. But the fight throws no light on either matter. What the fight will do, however, and what is extremely to be regretted, will be to add a certain bitterness to the unfortunate feeling already existing between the French and Italian peoples. That may not amount to very much, and it may be passing, but it is a great pity that a couple of hot-headed young men by the accident of birth should be so placed that they could do mischief of this sort. Doubtless along the quays of Genoa and Marseilles there will be scores of quarrels between Frenchmen and Italians on this subject, some of which may be much more serious to the combatants, but they will not influence general sentiment as this wretched bout must. However, people who still cling to the absurd notion that the descendants of particular lines are of a different order from the common must pay for their belief. Nothing but time and experience will dispel that illusion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——An interesting person of the once gentler sex has been moved to tell the Advancers of Science, assembled at Detroit, that wealthy people are cutting into profits of professional writers by contributing gratuitous articles to magazines and newspapers, and that this is a wicked practice and ought to be stopped. It is not a violent assumption to assert, on no other evidence than this statement, that the complainant has never held an editorial position, or bartered with the rich and great for the products of their pens. If there is any class with a higher idea of the money value of what they write than these same rich and great, it is certainly not the men and women whose literary inspiration is the desire for occasional food and the amount of raiment demanded by the penal code.

——A controversy that starts as an assertion and a denial that sailors cannot get fair play in American courts, and turned into a debate on the question whether there are or are not "classes" in American society, is evidently gaining breadth at the expense of becoming excessively thin. The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco fails to notice that fact, however, for it devotes most of a page to such a digression from an argument started in this column some weeks ago by the acquittal of Capt. REID on the charge of starving and abusing the crew of the T. F. Oakes. Now, really, THE TIMES and The Coast Seamen's Journal both have too sincere an interest in the welfare of sailors and too sincere a desire to remedy the wrongs of sailors to make it worth the while of either to waste energy in teaching the other that if the word "class" means one thing, then such and such is the case, and if it means something else, then so and so is true. There are in this country men who work with their hands, men who work with their heads, and a few, a very few, who do no work at all. If that constitutes "classes" The Coast Seamen's Journal is right; if it doesn't, THE TIMES is right, and what earthly difference does it make either way? Our contemporary believes that after awhile everybody will be engaged in some form of productive labor; so do we, but our definition of the word "productive" would include lots of folks whom his would exclude—Judges, for instances, and jurymen, and ship owners, and even agents for supplying Captains with crews—so there is a chance for another profitless dispute. Makers of dictionaries have leisure for such discussions, not people who have exactly the same views on the righteousness of saving sailors from starvation and abuse, and of giving them decent places to sleep in. These are important matters, and it would be too pathetic for words if two papers that might do something toward accomplishing these reforms should quarrel over a question of etymology.

——No stronger evidence of belief in the policy of protection could be given or even asked than was presented by that passenger on the Campania who paid duty on a few inconsequential trinkets that could have been brought in free without the slightest difficulty. That the passenger was a woman makes the case still more notable, for it has always been believed that the feminine conscience was so constructed as to regard smuggling of this sort as virtuous, not immoral, as a few men consider it, or neither the one or the other, as in the prevailing masculine opinion. Positively to insist on paying duties is conduct peculiar to the verge of insanity, but it does prove that the Dingley bill has one sincere defender, and therefore lightens by a tint or two the gloomy clouds of disapprobation and suspicion hanging over that unfortunate law.

PERSONAL.

——Senator GRAY of Delaware is over in London, and with something more of good intention than of accuracy he has been telling the Britishers that Americans do not dislike them. The fact is, of course, that we do dislike them in one sense, and that in another we do not. It would be simple folly to deny that there exists here a deep and widespread disapproval of certain frequently manifested English traits, and of certain methods to which the English Government almost habitually resorts. We do not, however, detest those traits or oppose those methods because they are English, but because they violate our rules of taste, morals, and manners, or because they are inimical to our interests. Our denunciation of an occasional English man or of an occasional British policy is racial hatred no more than the equally fierce denunciations of the same things that come from the Opposition leaders in Parliament are racial hatred. England could get our ardent love in a week if she thought it worth her while.

——In few places is there a "visitors' book" containing more names of really prominent people than those recorded in the volume kept at the Cramp shipyard. That is a place to which everybody of any note in this country is sure to go sooner or later, and distinguished travelers from abroad pass through it in an almost unbroken procession. Unfortunately, this book is less than three years old, for it was not until the Fall of 1894 that a day particularly productive of applications for admission to the yard suggested that many signatures of intrinsic interest and value could thus be secured. A thick and handsomely bound volume of blank pages was at once prepared. Since then names more or less famous have fairly rained upon it. The first of them, under date of October 18, 1894, is that of the Right Hon. Sir ARTHUR BOWEN FORWOOD, Bart., Member of Parliament for Ormskirk. As the great shipping man of Liverpool, perhaps Sir ARTHUR—who, by the way, signed his name without any frills or other trimming simply "A. B. FORWOOD"—had something of a claim to head the list, but one cannot help remembering the savage criticism his commercial methods excited in England not long ago, and therefore wishing that somebody else had signed first. Less than a month after the book was opened came the launching of the St. Louis, an event that attracted eminent guests by the score, and then a big addition to the record was made. It included the names of President CLEVELAND and his wife, and dozens of Cabinet officials, army and navy officers, Senators and Representatives, and foreign diplomats. In the following year NAOKAI MIYAOKO, commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy, added his signature to the collection, and there were others from every part of the globe, representing professions as diverse as cricket playing and colonial Bishoping. Chinese names are fairly frequent on the list, and in most cases the hieroglyphic is followed by its English equivalent, handsomely written out by the obliging notability or his interpreter. CHANG YEN HOON, who represented the Emperor of China at the jubilee ceremonies in London, was at the yard recently, and was not allowed to depart without adding his highly decorative mark to the collection, but a few lions manage to do so, and then there is trouble for the man in charge of the book.

——If The Saturday Review is to be trusted, the House of Commons takes more bullying from JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN than it will from anybody else, not from liking for him personally or for his schemes, but because, "being rather feminine in some of its characteristics," the House admires force and daring without much or any regard for the direction in which those qualities are exercised, and especially enjoys the rule of a strong hand. And lest the statesmen should be made too proud by this explanation of their nature, The Saturday Review proceeds to say that Parliament accomplished much good work in the past session simply because most of the members are habitual absentees! Thus is representative Government upheld in the councils of its friends.

——As was to be expected, the report that Bishop POTTER, on his recent arrival from Europe, had paid a customs tax on two cases of Scotch whisky attracted the grieved attention of The Voice. That vigorous organ of prohibition does not believe in the usefulness of Scotch or other whisky, and it had a perfect right to express regret at the Bishop's importation if it chose. People who do not read prohibition organs or prohibition literature will be somewhat amazed, we fear, when they learn just what The Voice did. First, a representative of the paper called at the Bishop's official residence to ask him if the dreadful report was really true. Of this visit The Voice says: "The Bishop's secretary rather testily informed the inquisitor that the Bishop was in Newport and that his private residence at 10 Washington Square had been closed since June. He knew nothing whatever about the whisky." Undiscouraged by this rebuff, The Voice sent to Bishop POTTER the following telegram:

"All morning papers state that you brought two cases of whisky home with you from your European trip. Kindly wire at once if the reports are accurate."

That certainly breaks all records for clear, pellucid gall, even those established by the newest of new journalism, but lest it should be thought that the telegram exhausted the possibilities of effrontery, The Voice, after rehearsing all this in an article illustrated with the Bishop's portrait, proceeds to say: "At this writing no reply has been received from the Bishop. He is non-committal." What, pray, could a Bishop reply in such circumstances? Most laymen can think of several remarks appropriate for the occasion, but a Father of the Church could only say, "Mind your own business," and that would be so ludicrously inadequate it's no wonder that Bishop POTTER preferred to remain "non-committal."

CURRENT NOTES.

The National Association of Fire Engineers is to meet in New Haven, Conn., this week for its annual convention, beginning to-morrow. The departments of all the principal cities of the Union are expected to be represented.

* * *

Associate Justice Stephen J. Field at the close of this day will have served longer by one day than any other Judge who ever sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He received his appointment from President Lincoln in 1864.

* * *

The Gage family had a reunion at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, last Wednesday. Asa Gage, the head of their family, went there from Vermont about eighty years ago, accompanied by twelve of his thirteen children, all of whom had families of their own.

* * *

Capt. James R. Hindman, the National (sound-money) Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is to make a vigorous speaking tour throughout the State, speaking every day except Sunday, and beginning at Hickman Aug. 25 and continuing until the eve of the election in November.

* * *

The people of Tennessee might well have made unanimous their vote against convening a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Official returns from forty-two counties show a total of 53,277 votes against a convention and 11,917 in favor of one. Thirty-eight of these forty-two counties voted down the proposition.

* * *

Attorney General Knowlton of Massachusetts has brought great relief to the minds of the milliners of the Bay State by giving an opinion that the new State law prohibiting the possession or wearing of the bodies or feathers of birds does not apply to birds taken or killed without that Commonwealth, as the Legislature in its act did not explicitly say that it did.

* * *

Christian Kopp, an aged resident of New Middleton, Ind., had been unable for more than two years to speak a word. Last Tuesday night he awoke suddenly and saw a burglar in his room. He emitted a yell that awoke everybody else in the house and caused the uninvited visitor to withdraw hastily. Since that moment Mr. Kopp has been talking most of the time about the incident, and as easily as he ever did.

* * *

Col. William Cary Sanger is telling his friends that positively he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly from the Second District of Oneida County. The Utica Press says that his experiences in office have strengthened his opposition to the practices instituted by the spoils system and convinced him more than ever before that they are responsible for the extravagance in public expenditures.

* * *

Gov. Drake of Iowa, who is now at Excelsior Springs, Mo., is reported to be very ill, but he is a man of tremendous will and is determined to get well, and especially bent upon attending the annual State Convention of the Christian Church in Oskaloosa Aug. 30. He is President of the organization, and some of the brethren have threatened to have him disciplined for signing the manufacturing bill, and he wants to be there to confront them.

* * *

Of the $400,000 trust fund bequeathed last March by Miss Belinda L. Randall of Roxbury, Mass., to seven trustees with discretionary powers for its distribution, $500 has been given to Phillips Exeter Academy, $70,000 to the Foxcroft Club of Harvard University to furnish board at low prices to poor and meritorious students, $50,000 each to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Children's Aid Society of Boston, $20,000 each to Radcliffe College and the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, and $25,000 to Hampton Institute, Va.

* * *

The Populists of Virginia are represented to be greatly incensed against the Democrats because they did not accept the olive branch held out to them and indorse the Populists' nomination of Capt. Edmund R. Cocke for Lieutenant Governor. The Populists' State Convention left the rest of their ticket blank, in the expectation that the Democratic State Convention would consent to fusion. Some of them predict that now it "will be war to the knife and knife to the hilt with the people who have committed the crime of turning down a free-silver Bryanite."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Not the Right Weapon.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Assassination is not one of the methods by which the victories of liberty are accomplished.

Operators, Miners, and Wages.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The sooner the coal operators settle the strike and agree to pay living wages to miners the happier they will be.

The Hard Part of It to Them.

From The San Francisco Call.

The main trouble with the calamity howlers is that they cannot get a share of the prosperity without going to work.

An Effort to Explain.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Kentucky Republicans in their platform indorse the National Administration and oppose the system of civil service reform which that Administration upholds. In other words, they indorse the Administration, but they oppose its administration.

Labor and Capital.

From The Lockport Journal.

Labor and capital are quarrelsome Siamese twins.—Saratogian.

The above is hardly well put. It is true that occasionally labor and capital disagree, but as a rule they do not. Certainly intelligent labor seldom quarrels with intelligent capital. Both know their interests are really identical.

The Maligned Oyster.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

A medical mazagine lately denounced the oyster as unfit for human food, filled with bacteria, gorged with typhoid bacilli, and a constant menace to human life. We are sorry so much that is wicked has been discovered about the oyster, but we will remain its friend, in spite of bacteria, bacilli, and impending death.

Work for the Honest Pensioner.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Every deserving pensioner and every patriot should join hands in an effort to purge the pension list, so that, at the conclusion of the work, there would not remain on it a single name that is undeserving of a place among the heroes of the country. In that case the pension list would be what it ought to be—a roll of honor; and however much money might be required to pay the pensioners it would be provided cheerfully by the people.

Brown and Its President.

From The Boston Watchman.

By and by it may dawn upon the public that the Corporation of Brown University has done absolutely nothing as regards President Andrews except to appoint a committee to consult with him as to the interests of the university. The report of that committee, its letter, and all the other related matters, have not yet come before the corporation. Until the corporation acts no man or company of men has the slightest right to say what the corporation thinks intends, or proposes.

The North Sends Tramps.

From The Ferry (Miss.) Headlight.

People who are unable to make a living North come here and at once go to talking about the want of energy and get-up of the Southern people. That great energetic, thrifty, and money-making North sends an army of tramps South every year, but the South never sends a tramp to them. Go to our cities, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of the beggars you see came here from the North. If the South is so far behind the procession, it is strange that these are facts, but they are. Of course, there are plenty of good people who come here from the North.

Ashamed of Their Small Beginnings.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

It is a singular fact, which we have observed on more than one occasion, that most men, when they have attained prominence in political life or in social life, or as men of wealth, prefer not to have it said that they were once poor and had to work for a living. They seem to be ashamed of the fact that they have made their own way in the world and made a success of it. Very often we have had occasion to notice this when called upon to write up people, and have more than once been requested not to mention the fact that the subject of the sketch was once a poor fellow, engaged in some very small business, not small in the sense of being mean, but small in the sense of being insignificant.

TARIFF ACTS AND TITLES.

A Correspondent Makes a New Point in Regard to Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid the discussion in regard to the title of the present and preceding tariff acts that has been going on in your columns for some days past, one singular fact appears to have been overlooked. It is the striking difference between the title of the present act and that of the McKinley law, in the avowed purpose of the respective bills. The latter was entitled "An act to reduce revenue," &c., and the present one, practically the same, is "An act to raise revenue," &c. At the time the McKinley law was enacted our revenue was in excess of expenditures, and the high duties were intended to be so prohibitive as to reduce the income from that source. If this be so, how is revenue to be increased by the enactment of what is practically the same measure, differing from it chiefly in raising still higher the prohibitive wall? Rules may at times work both ways, but it is difficult to understand how a law can be relied upon to do so.

C. M. BLACKFORD, Jr., M. D.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1897.

A Question in Grammar Answered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you in an early issue answer the following? "A" says that the following expression is not grammatically correct, while "B" contends that it is. Kindly decide.

The sentence is: "Here was four inches of Georgia pine to cut through." Of course "B" is maintaining that the "was" is properly used. FIRE DEPARTMENT.
New York, Aug. 13, 1897.

["Fire Department."—The phrase may not be "elegant," but it is correct in point of grammar, and we should be sorry for any one who could not understand it or hesitated to use it.—Editor TIMES.]

NUGGETS.

At the Country Store.

Customer—What have you in the shape of oranges to-day?
Funny Clerk—Baseballs.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

All the Name He Has.

A contemporary in a surprised way says the President wrote just "William McKinley" on the hotel register at Champlain. As that is all the name the poor fellow has got, we don't know what else he could write.—Chicago News.

Sudden Shock.

"I don't believe in anything I can't see," said the young man who aims to be considered a skeptic.

The middle-aged man with overalls on looked at him pensively for a moment, and then inquired:

"Young feller, did you ever ketch hold of a 'lectric wire?"—Washington Star.

Out of Her Abundance.

Bridget—Please, mum, I'd like twenty-foive cents to take to church, mum.

Mrs. De Pasha—Certainly. But—let me see—the smallest I have is fifty cents. Can you get change?

"Yis, mum."

"Well, bring me back two tens and a five. I'm going to church myself this evening."—New York Weekly.

His Exceptions.

"You love your fellow-men, I hope," said the Rev. Mr. Genesis to Mr. Tenner, the vocalist.

"Yes," replied the latter, who is a conscientious man, "I love everybody except singers and musicians."

"I cannot comprehend why you except devotees of the noble art of music."

"I am one myself."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE MAN WHO BLOCKS THE WAY.

John C. Shea in Buffalo News.

The open car is luxury in Summer time so fair,
For riding on those open cars you always get fresh air:
The breeze is strengthened as you go, with freedom in its play,
And all is very pleasant, save the man who blocks the way.

He gets aboard when no one else is on the roomy seat,
And always seems the largest man that travels on the street;
He plants himself right jauntily, and firmly, I may say—
Does this great and grand obstructor—the man who blocks the way.

You try to pass him carefully to get to t'other side—
The car is none too roomy and the way is none too wide—
You stumble in the effort, for his feet will there betray
The awful, dreadful bulkiness of the man who blocks the way.

A lady comes! Ah, pity her! She hesitates—afraid!
How can she pass the barrier those legs and feet have made?
But, somehow, she gets seated, and her looks seem to betray
A seething sea of anger for the man who blocks the way.

There's the lady with the bundles—ah, she will often take
The place our bulky friend has held. Objection none can make!
For woman's rights are granted—she can always have her say,
And if one has a mind to she can safely block the way.

But, on the cars or elsewhere, there's a murmur that will flow—
An impulse from the angry heart that rises swift or slow;
And that murmur grows in fierceness, where people work or play,
Against the man who heedlessly will dare to block the way.

THE AFGHANISTAN TROUBLE

Vice Regal Government Sends a Letter of Remonstrance to the Ameer.

GEN. HAIDAR'S ACTION NOTED

Reinforcements Ordered to Kohat—The Orakzai Tribesmen Restless—Gen. Blood Moves His Troops Up the Swat Valley.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says the Viceregal Government has sent to the Ameer of Afghanistan a strong letter of remonstrance with regard to the part taken by Afghan tribesmen in the recent fighting on the frontier, and especially protesting against the countenance given to Hadda Mullah by the Afghan General, Gholam Haidar, commanding at Asmar, who was known to be in constant communication with the Indian tribesmen who attacked Fort Shabkadr on Saturday, Aug. 7.

Reinforcements have been ordered to Kohat in consequence of signs of unrest in the powerful Orakzai tribe.

All is quiet in Swat, but Gen. Blood is moving up the river to secure the submission of the natives in the Upper Swat Valley.

SHARP FIRING HEARD AT CHERAT.

Probably a Conflict at Fort Shabkadr —People Fled from Cherat.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Cherat says that sharp firing was heard last evening in the direction of Fort Shabkadr. There is great excitement at Peshawar.

The women and children who have been in the cantonments at Cherat have gone into the Murree Hills, northeast of Rawalpindi.

LONDON TIMES NOT ALARMED.

Does Not Believe that Hostilities Will Occur in the Afghan.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times, commenting editorially on dispatches from Bombay and Simla, which point to the complicity of Afghan tribesmen in the outbreaks in the Swat Valley, thinks there is no cause for serious alarm. It says:

"Doubtless the Ameer is in a semi-hostile mood, but such frictions have occurred before in that quarter, and it does not follow that they will lead to hostilities."

ASSASSIN OF CANOVAS TRIED.

"Golli" Appears Before a Court-Martial in Vergara—Sentence Not Announced.

VERGARA, Spain, Aug. 15.—Michael Angiolillo, alias "Golli," was tried here this morning by court-martial for the murder of Señor Canovas del Castillo at the baths of Santa Agueda on Aug. 8.

The court consisted of a Lieutenant-Colonel and six Captains of artillery.

All the statements of Angiolillo were submitted in writing. The sentence of the court will not be divulged until it has been confirmed by the Supreme Council of War.

LOSS OF THE VILLE DE MALAGA.

Only Six of the Crew Drowned—The Others Were Rescued by Tugs.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Further details have been received here of the loss of the French steamer Ville de Malaga, bound from Rouen, which was wrecked off Alderney Island, on the coast of Normandy.

It was reported that the Captain and nineteen members of the crew were missing. It now appears that only six were drowned. The remainder scrambled upon the rocks and were rescued with difficulty after many hours by tugs.

MANCHESTER INDUSTRIES.

Business Moderate, Stocks Are Growing, Cloth Flat, and Yarn Firm.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 15.—The situation shows little alteration from what it was a week ago. Yarns are firm, but business is only moderate and prices show but trifling changes, though stocks are growing.

Cloth is flat, with little demand from any quarter except at ruinous rates. Idle machinery seems to be on the increase. Some manufacturers have accepted considerable lines in Eastern goods for forward delivery, hoping that the fall in cotton will protect them against serious loss.

Print goods are dull and fine goods difficult to sell. The home buyers only take for current needs.

THE HOOLEY SYNDICATE LOAN.

To be Secured on the Chinese Income Tax and Salt Revenues.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times to-day publishes a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent as to the negotiations now in progress between the Hooley syndicate and Sheng Ta-jen for an indemnity loan of £16,000,000, which says:

"The loan will be secured on the customs of the Likin (income tax) and the salt revenues. In the event of a Chinese default it is further stipulated that the security is liable to a rearrangement satisfactory to the British Minister at Pekin.

"As the preliminary agreement admits the right of foreign control of the Likin, the question which proved a hindrance in the negotiations with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it is probable that the contract will not be ratified without prolonged deliberation."

ITALIAN MINISTER DEAD.

Senator Costa's Portfolio Temporarily Taken by di Rudini.

ROME, Aug. 15.—Senator G. Costa, Minister of Justice, is dead. Shortly before he expired he sent a touching deathbed telegram of farewell to King Humbert.

Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, will temporarily assume the portfolio.

Fatal Railway Accident in Hanover.

HAMBURG, Aug. 15.—The Hamburg express was derailed last evening between Celle and Uelzen, in the Province of Hanover. Three passengers were killed and thirteen injured.

A WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Shots Crash Through a Window at Which She Sat.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumet of 237 West Sixty-second Street had a narrow escape from being shot last night. She was sitting at the window in her ground floor flat when two bullets crashed through a pane and were buried in the ceiling.

Much frightened, Mrs. Beaumet ran into the street. She met Patrolman Dunham and related the facts to him. The policeman investigated and found George H. Smith, who lives next door to Mrs. Beaumet, standing at the front door with a revolver in his hand. Smith admitted that he had fired his revolver twice, but said he had fired it in the air to scare away some hoodlums who were in the neighborhood. Smith was arrested. Patrolman Dunham said he had seen no hoodlums about the neighborhood last night.

A Reading Lawyer Arrested.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—Harry O. Schrader, a member of the Berks County bar and a few years ago Assistant District Attorney, was arrested here to-day on a charge of embezzlement. Frank J. Hunt, cigar manufacturer, is the prosecutor, and he alleges that Lawyer Schrader appropriated to his own use money collected for Hunt.

Illinois Postal Embezziement.

COLCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 15.—Post Office Inspectors have sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Postmaster H. C. Jones on a charge of embezzling $900 of the funds of the office. Jones's bondsmen have taken charge of the office.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

Listens to a Sermon on Conscience, and Watches an Electrical Storm.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—President McKinley, Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Alger, and Master Hobart comprised the Presidential party which attended services at Trinity Episcopal Church this morning. The President attended Trinity Church on the invitation of the Rev. Hobart Cooke, the rector, and John M. Weyer. The Presidential party arrived shortly after the church service had begun, and Mr. Wever met the visitors in the vestibule and escorted them to seats. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George F. Breed of Brooklyn, his topic being "Conscience." After the service was over the President held back, evidently wishing to mingle with the congregation in going out of the church, but the people also remained standing in their pews, seemingly unwilling to precede the Presidential party out of the church.

The President remained indoors after his return to the hotel, owing to the fierce electrical storm which visited the Champlain Valley in the afternoon. A bolt of lightning shattered one of the largest pines on the Bluff Point grounds.

The President and party will witness the dress parade of the Twenty-first Infantry at the garrison to-morrow, when a stand of regimental colors, the gift of Vice President Hobart, will be presented by Garret A. Hobart, Jr.

A military ball will be given Wednesday evening in the President's honor at the Hotel Champlain.

President to Visit Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Gen. Alger, and others comprising the Presidential party will reach Saratoga from Troy next Friday night. They will be entertained at one of the United States Hotel cottages until Aug. 23, when the party will start for Buffalo by special train.

CANFIELD AND CARLETON PART.

Elopement of the Wife Divides a Vaudeville Team.

The vaudeville team Canfield and Carleton known in private life as John and Violet Canfield, husband and wife, has been broken up. When Mr. Canfield went to breakfast at his home, 318 East Fourteenth Street, Wednesday he found this note:

"You will not see me again. I have gone with the man I love. VIOLET."

Mrs. Canfield had taken most of her personal property with her. Her departure was sudden, and Canfield said he knew no reason for it, and could not guess the identity of the man referred to.

Two days later Mr. Canfield received by express from Boston a parcel of music addressed in his wife's handwriting. The team was under contract with Edgar Selden to appear in "A Hot Old Time," to be presented next month. When Mr. Selden learned of Mrs. Canfield's disappearance he asked Canfield what he proposed to do with reference to the contract. Canfield guaranteed to get a satisfactory partner in time for the show.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mme. Emma Eames, who was commanded to sing before the Queen at Osborne on Friday last, was at the conclusion of the concert decorated with the Jubilee Medal.

Manager M. W. Hanley has contracted with Julien Mitchell to stage Du Souchet's latest farcical comedy, "My Wife's Step-Husband." He also has engaged Will C. Ellsler as advance representative for the comedy.

"Coon Hollow," by Charles Callahan, which was presented here last season, has been sold to an English manager by William Calder, the well-known producer of melodramas. For the English production the play has been localized by Sutton Vane.

A. H. Woodhull, manager of the Manhattan Theatre, has been officially notified by the Building Department that upon a careful inspection they found his theatre to comply with every detail of the law for safety, and the Mayor is ready to issue a license.

Giles Shine will play Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe" with Charles Frohman's road company this season. Mary Hampton will play the part of Renee de Cocheforet, and the rôle of Gil de Berault will probably be acted by William Morris, with whom Mr. Frohman is negotiating.

There is absolutely no truth in the published report that Hope Ross and Walter Thomas of the "Secret Service" company are engaged to be married. It is reported that Harry Woodruff will continue in the rôle of the boy soldier during the engagement of the company in New York.

"The Tarrytown Widow," which was produced late last season with Joseph Hart in the principale rôle, a Casino Dazey comedy, "A Model Husband," which was presented in the West for several years by John Dillon. The season will open Sept. 4. The principal members of the company are Joseph Hart, George W. Howard, R. Patton Gibbs, Charles Lothian, Ben Dillon, Clarence Ball, Ida Vernon, Eva Taylor, "The Widow"; Josepha Crowell, and Carrie De Mar.

Roland Reed opens his annual engagement at Boston Aug. 23, presenting George H. Broadhurst's comedy, "The Wrong Mr. Wright," in which he was so successful last year. During the second week of the run in Boston he will produce for the first time a new comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld entitled, "A Man of Ideas." In this comedy Isadore Rush will appear as Rosalind in a rehearsal of "As You Like It." Mr. Reed's rôle will be that of a promoter who has returned to his native town to sell something that he has not got to people that don't want to buy anything. Mr. Reed's New York engagement begins Sept. 6 at the Bijou Theatre in "The Wrong Mr. Wright." Mr. Broadhurst's other comedy, "What Happened to Jones," will be given its first performance at New Haven Aug. 26, and will open the new Manhattan Theatre Aug. 30.

S. H. Friedlander of the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, Cal., was called home suddenly Saturday to give attention to an important deal his firm have in contemplation. Mr. Friedlander will stop over in Denver, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle on business. He has completely filled the season at the Columbia in San Francisco, and the Macdonough in Oakland, with the best available attractions, and he predicts unusually large business for all who go to the coast this season. Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company played to over $3,000 in three performances a fortnight ago in Oakland, and John Drew's houses will be large. The Frawley company are averaging nearly $6,000 a week since the beginning of the summer season. This is evidenced by royalties, which Friedlander, Gottlob & Co. have paid to Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Richard Mansfield, T. Henry French, Madeline Lucette Ryley, and others. The California theatre will be devoted exclusively to musical and platform attractions hereafter, although on account of the great success of the French opera company negotiations are now pending for the Mexican National Grand Opera Company from the City of Mexico, an organization said to equal the Metropolitan Opera House forces. The Frawley company will begin its annual tour on Sept. 6, and it is not unlikely that this excellent company will be seen at a New York theatre.

Illness of Mrs. John B. Doris.

Mrs. John B. Doris, the wife of the manager of the Casino Roof Garden, was taken ill six weeks ago, at her apartments in the Martin House, Fortieth Street, near Broadway. Mrs. Doris soon began to convalesce rapidly. Two weeks ago, however, she had a relapse, and since then has been in a precarious condition. There was a slight change for the better last evening.

Fatal Fall Down Stairs.

James McBride, a saloon keeper at 116 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, closed up his place early yesterday morning and started to go up stairs. A few moments later a man sleeping in the rear of the saloon was awakened by the sound of a heavy fall. He ran to the hall and found McBride lying unconscious at the foot of the stairs. An ambulance took McBride to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. He died without recovering consciousness.

Stole a Ride; Lost His Legs.

While stealing a ride on a New York and New Haven Railroad freight train coming into New York last night, Jeremiah La Feure, thirty-seven years old, who says his home is at 101 Hastings Street, Chicago, fell under the wheels near Van Ness Station. Both feet were so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate them just above the ankles. The operation was performed in the Fordham Hospital, and the man is in a very critical condition.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY

How the Provision Formerly in Force Was Amended in Conference.

SWEEPING CHANGE EFFECTED

Writer of the New Section Evidently Knew What He Wanted—Charges that Mr. Dingley Was Either Negligent or Lacking in Candor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Not until after the Attorney General of the United States has given to the Treasury Department his opinion of the meaning of the Dingley tariff law touching the importation of goods in bond through a contiguous country will the people to be affected by it really appreciate the force of a few lines of legislation enacted by the Conference Committee of the last session of Congress. The effect of the law, if it shall be held to mean what Joseph Nimmo evidently intended that it should mean, will be to compel the payment upon all goods from other countries arriving in foreign vessels and bonded through Canada of 10 per cent. additional duty to that to be collected from like goods reaching the United States or Canada in American vessels.

The result will be, in the estimation of those who are now interested as stockholders in Canadian lines of transportation and their allies in the United States, to stop all importation "through" Canada. And these interests promise, not without some ground for believing that their predictions will come true, that the Canadian Government will retaliate by prohibiting, by responsive laws, the importation into Canada of shipments by way of the United States from foreign ports.

In the absence from the capital of all the members of the Conference Committee, it is difficult to ascertain positively whether the amendment of the existing law was intended to be as sweeping as it promises to be, or whether it was injected into the bill in conference without being fully understood. If it was surreptitiously put in, the conferees are subject to the charge of gross negligence; if it was put in to gratify the rivals of exclusively American railroads doing business in connection with those of Canada and the United States, there will be a storm of indignation in the country along the Canadian border which cares less about the ownership of railroads than it does for the benefit derived from prompt and reasonable transportation facilities.

Section 17 of the McKinley law and Section 14 of the Wilson law were alike in imposing a 10 per cent. discriminating duty upon all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, provided that there was no treaty or act of Congress to prevent this discrimination. When the House passed the Dingley bill, it readopted the old section. When the Senate Finance Committee reported the bill, the section was stricken out altogether, and it did not appear that there was any substitute for it.

Discussion in Congress.

When the conference report was considered in the Senate, on July 21, the action of the conferees was stated in the report, with the language of the new section. Mr. Jones of Arkansas asked the meaning of the amendment that appeared to have been suggested by the House conferees. Mr. Allison answered: "It makes no change, except that it applies to foreign countries not contiguous to the United States. There is no such exemption now. It is simply to make effective the provision which has been in force for some time that this discriminating duty, if it shall apply, will not allow goods to come from contiguous countries, thereby escaping the additional duty."

In the House there was also an inquiry about the meaning of the new section. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, referred to the speech of Mr. Dingley, on July 22, to ask what was the effect of the provision for the discriminating duty, and was reading the section when he was interrupted by Mr. Dingley:

Mr. Dingley—That is an old provision, and has been the law for fifty years; yes a hundred years.

Mr. Livingston—May I ask why that has been put in there?

Mr. Dingley—It was simply put in because it was in the early Tariff bills, and it has followed on down in every Tariff bill ever since; and it is also in the Tariff bill of 1894.

Mr. Livingston—We have only four or five such vessels doing business, and I do not see the object of this provision.

Mr. Dingley—We have many vessels in the foreign trade. But this discrimination applies only to countries with which we have no commercial treaties. We have commercial treaties with all the commercial nations of the world with few exceptions, and the vessels from these countries are by treaty entitled to enter our ports and transport our merchandise on precisely the same terms as American vessels; and hence it is inoperative as to them. But if any of our commercial treaties are evaded or avoided by any nation with which these treaties have been entered into, then this provision would become effective.

Mr. Livingston—Will Germany or England come under this 10 per cent. discriminating duty?

Mr. Dingley—No; because we have commercial treaties with them.

The Change Discovered.

The discovery of the sweeping character of this amendment, described by Mr. Dingley as simply the repetition of an old law, was made when it was attempted to enter a cargo of tea from Japan that had come in bond through Canada over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Then it was found that there had been a very material change of language and that new words had been injected into the body of the old section and some of the old words changed. If Mr. Dingley knew this when he answered Mr. Livingston, he could not be candid as usual. If he did not know it, there is some ground for the suggestion of those who oppose the new law, that it was enacted by subterfuge, and Mr. Dingley is chargeable with lack of care in permitting it to go through.

A gentleman who followed the work of the Ways and Means Committee says that there is no doubt that the Republican members of the committee were fully aware of the intent of the new language, and were all in favor of it. If that is true, then Mr. Dingley was certainly not giving a candid answer to Mr. Livingston, in order that the changes may be understood, the old section and the additions to it are given:

"Section 14. That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled by treaty or any act of Congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States."

This was also the language of the McKinley law. As changed by the conferees and approved by the two houses of the Congress, a new clause is brought in immediately after the words "United States," where they first occur: "or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country." A little further on, the words in the old section, "by treaty or any act of Congress," are changed to read "by treaty or by convention." And after the words "United States" in the old law the words have been added, "nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

Sweeping Amendment Intended.

The fear of the interests that were heard on Saturday by the Attorney General is that the makers of this law intended that every carload of goods landed on Canadian shores by foreign nations and not in vessels of the United States, whether the importing countries have treaties with us or not, shall pay the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Nimmo, who has been known here for many years as an antagonist of the Canadian roads and a friend of American Pacific roads, intimated very pointedly that such was the intent of the amendment, showing that if he had written the amendment he could not have had a more diametrically different understanding of it than that held by Mr. Dingley.

The interests that oppose the construction of the law thus far asserted by the Treasury say that it is preposterous to regard the passage through Canada of goods in bond as interrupting a voyage of foreign goods. Although landed at Vancouver, foreign goods from a country with which we have commercial treaties are considered to have been landed in this country, and do not "come from" Canada at all, except as they are conveyed through that country, which is "contiguous."

It is plain enough that the amendment was not written by inadvertence, however inadvertently the conferees acted when they put it in. The Attorney General may stick to the language and create much friction; he may take the benefit of a doubt about the intention of the Congress and leave it to the next session to make the law clearer. A strict application of the law under the construction which Mr. Nimmo puts upon it will prove very irritating to the diplomatic officers of the two Governments, and undoubtedly will excite much animosity against the lawmakers who dug this obstacle to commerce out of the conference committee.

THEATRICAL UNION RESPITED.

The Central Labor Delegates Do Not Suspend It, but Refer the Matter to a Committee.

The question of the suspension of the Theatrical Union in the event of its failure to help the Manhattan Musical Union to oust members of the Mutual Protective Union from theatre orchestras and have Manhattans substituted in their places occupied most of the time of the Central Labor Union yesterday.

Delegate Johnstone of the Carpenters asked whether the Theatrical Protective Union had been suspended, but got no answer. Later he was told that the time limit which had been given to that union had expired, and that fact suspended the union.

Then Delegate Johnstone moved that the matter be held over for a week.

"There is not much difference between suspension and expulsion," remarked Chairman Reid.

"What do you mean?" asked Johnstone.

"The terms are synonymous," replied the Chair.

"That settles it," said Johnstone, "There is no more use in doing business here."

"I rise to a question of privilege," said Delegate McGill of the Plasterers, but Chairman Reid shut him off with the words, "The question is already settled."

"You are altogether too despotic," said McGill.

The Chair hammered away with the gavel, but another delegate succeeded in getting a motion entertained to reconsider the suspension of the theatrical machinists.

In the discussion that followed a great deal of bitterness was shown, and some very uncomplimentary charges were made by the delegates against each other. More than a dozen delegates were on the floor at one time, all talking together at the top of their voices. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said his union would never obey those silly orders of the Central Labor Union to start a fight against the Musical Mutual Protective Union. "Why," he continued, "we should have to call out on 600 men in all the theatres, and can you form an idea of what that would lead to? We will not fight."

After further debate, the motion to reconsider the suspension was adopted, and the whole matter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Miss Florence Fairview, organizer of woman's trades unions, called to explain charges made that she had mismanaged an enterprise for a water excursion for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Club and Home. Mrs. Nau, who had made the charges, was present, and said that she had lent Miss Fairview $80 to start the Home, but that the latter had mismanaged it.

The meeting did not have time to take up the case, but Miss Fairview complained of cruel persecutions by several labor leaders, who had circulated stories about her, and by one leader who, she said, had attacked her character.

These men, continued Miss Fairview, were bitterly opposed to all women who were in the labor movement, and as she was a woman, she did not know how to defend herself against men who never came out in the open, but boycotted her in an underhand manner.

LONGSHOREMEN MEET.

Bolton Hall, a Son of Dr. John Hall, Makes an Address.

The longshoremen held a meeting yesterday at what is known as the Farm, the large square at the foot of West Tenth Street, and listened to an address by Bolton Hall, the Treasurer of their union and a son of Dr. John Hall.

Mr. Hall is an admirer and advocate of trades unionism, and spoke to his hearers in vigorous language. He told them that their sufferings were greatly due to their own stupidity and the stupidity of their employers. Capital and labor, he said, were afraid of each other, and when an employer refused his workmen an advance of wages he did so not because he did not want to see the men better off, but because he was afraid to give a competitor any advantage.

Mr. Hall then spoke on taxation, and said that the large assessment of Mr. Rockefeller's property in Westchester County showed that taxation was necessary. Mr. Rockefeller was fond of building fine houses, and that afforded workmen plenty of work, hence houses should not be taxed heavily. But, he argued, when Mr. Rockefeller got 10,000 acres of unimproved property and kept it in that condition, the taxes should be made high enough to compel him to improve it or let it go.

Edward McHugh and other speakers also made addresses.

Blacksmiths' Strike Declared Off.

The strike of the blacksmiths' helpers at Hoe's printing press factory was yesterday declared off. The places of the strikers were filled by Italians and others, and the strikers found work elsewhere.

New Trade Organization.

It was reported yesterday that Joseph Barondess has just started a new central labor organization in opposition to the Hebrew Trades and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"The Times" and Good Times.

"Mr. Dingley's Tariff act," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "has about as much to do with the return of good times as the hooting of the owls has to do with the precession of the equinoxes." THE TIMES keeps standing at the head of its columns the most admirable motto, "All the news that's fit to print." What it has to assert in regard to the Dingley tariff, the owl, and the precession of the equinoxes is, indeed, "news," but it isn't "fit to print," since it isn't true.

The Dingley tariff has very much to do with the return of good times. The people had grown sick and tired of the Wilson tariff. It was mainly on the deficiency in the wasteful tariff which compelled Uncle Sam to resort to the money-lenders to obtain the wherewithal to pay his debts. It was a tariff which closed the mills and the factories, but made business brisk in the bankruptcy courts. The voters by a large majority supported McKinley on the distinct understanding that if he was elected the Wilson tariff would be wiped out and a tariff would be substituted in its place which would provide the Treasury with revenue and not with a deficiency—which would protect and not antagonize our industries. It was mainly on the election of McKinley the times begin to improve because business men realized that the Wilson bill was shortly to be wiped from the statute books. The realization of that pivotal fact inspired their confidence and so induced them to work with unwonted energy. The Dingley bill was introduced—times continued to grow better; it passed the House—times continued to grow better; it passed the Senate—times continued to grow better; McKinley signed it—times continued to grow better, and they have grown better ever since.

"When the Dingley bill was passed and out of the way," THE TIMES declares, "the mighty forces that make for prosperity had room for their beneficent operation." THE TIMES might as well argue that a thirsty man's thirst is quenched not by the water he drinks, but in spite of it. It is absurd to speak of the Dingley law as being "out of the way." It is not out of the way; it has come to stay, come to give the country the revenue it needs, come to give our industries the protection they demand, come, in short, to bring back good times.—Rochester Post-Express.

Mrs. Tompkins Died on a Yacht.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Gertrude Tompkins, wife of Eugene Tompkins, the theatrical manager of Boston, died suddenly of heart failure this morning aboard the steam yacht Illawarra, which anchored here over Sunday, bound for Bar Harbor. She had been apparently in good health until within a few days. She was found by her husband lying on the floor dead.

Pickpockets Steal an Heirloom.

John Lloyd, a broker of 507 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, accompanied by his wife, spent last evening at Coney Island. When about to start for home he found that his gold watch and chain had been stolen. He reported the case to the police. The watch was valued at $125, and was an heirloom.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW CHIMES

Archbishop Corrigan, with Impressive Ceremony, Blesses the Cathedral Bells.

EACH HAS A DIFFERENT NAME

There Are Nineteen, Each Presented by Different Persons or Societies—They Will Be Rung from an Electrical Keyboard.

In the presence of nearly 5,000 persons, and assisted by a number of priests and acolytes, Archbishop Corrigan yesterday blessed the new chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive.

The bells, nineteen in number—Trinity has but ten and Grace Church nine—were made in Savoy, and for yesterday's ceremony were hung in two rows in a temporary booth in the northwestern part of the cathedral. They weigh from 300 pounds to 7,000 pounds. The platforms around them were decorated with the papal standard of yellow and gold, with the keys off St. Peter and the Stars and Stripes.

Archbishop Corrigan wore his mitre, and carried a crosier. Officiating with him were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, chief assistant; Fathers Murphy and Daly, as deacons, and his secretary, Father Connelly, as master of ceremonies. There were many other priests present, including a bearded Benedictine friar. The ceremony of the blessing was somewhat similar to the sacrament of baptism.

Ceremony of the Blessing.

The priestly procession walked slowly from the altar down the aisle, the Archbishop last, until the booth was reached. The Archbishop put aside his mitre and crosier while the choir from the Catholic Orphan Asylum sang several psalms. Then resuming them, he began the actual ceremony of the blessing. He prayed over the salt and water, while the assisting priests washed the bells inside and out.

When they were dried, Father Connelly chalked a cross on the outside of each of them, and then, after making measurements, marked seven crosses, equidistant from one another, on the outside and four crosses on the inside of each. The Archbishop then dipped the thumb of his right hand in the holy oils and touched the crosses on each bell, announcing the name of the bell as he did so.

The bells were washed again while the celebrants prayed, and the Archbishop cleaned the thumb he had used for the oils in bread and lemon juice. Incense was burned under, and the sign of the cross was then made over each bell. Then all withdrew to a distance while the last part of the ceremony—the baptism of the bells—was preformed. Father Lavelle rang each bell in turn, praying while the procession reformed and marched back to the sanctuary.

Archbishop Corrigan, with his chief assistants, took seats within the altar rails, while Mgr. Mooney preached a sermon on bells. He said the Catholic Church brings to its aid many material objects, not relying alone on the supernatural. Among the material objects which had helped to spread the creed of Catholicism throughout the world were bells, which, he declared, had been consecrated to religion almost from the beginning.

The Bells and the Donors.

All of the nineteen bells were given to the cathedral by different persons or societies. The largest bell was given by the congregation. It was named St. Patrick, in honor of the cathedral. The givers of the other bells and the names given to the bells are: No. 2, Ave Maria, given by John B. Manning; No. 3, St. Joseph of Nazareth, given by the late Joseph J. O'Donohue; No. 4, St. Michael, the gift of M. C. Coleman; No. 5, Holy Name, given by the Holy Name Society; No. 6, St. Anne, given by Henry McAleenan; No. 7, St. Elizabeth, given by the Marquise di San Marzano; No. 8, St. Augustine, given by Augustin Daly; No. 9, St. Anthony of Padua, given in memory of I. Fox; No. 10, St. Agnes, given by Mrs. Lydia Foley; No. 11, St. John the Evangelist, given by John D. Crimmins; No. 12, St. Bridget, given by Perry and Catherine I. Minister; No. 13, St. Francis Xavier, given by the congregation of St. Francis Xavier of Sixteenth Street; No. 14, St. Cecilia, given by Mrs. Thomas L. Ryan; No. 15, St. Peter, given by George B. Coleman; No. 16, St. Helena, presented by Leonora and Agnes Keyes; No. 17, St. Alphonsus de Liguori, given by Mary A. Mills; No. 18, St. Thomas Aquinas, given by Thomas Kelly; No. 19, St. Godfrey, given by the children of Godfrey Amend.

The name of the donor is on each bell, with the name of the saint for who mit is named, and the figure of the crucifixion. The bells will be rung in the north tower of the cathedral on a platform to be erected for them. The chimes will be rung by electricity from a keyboard resembling the keyboard of a piano.

STRICKEN IN A BRIDGE CAR.

Abraham Steinhardt, a New York Importer, Seized with a Fatal Hemorrhage.

Abraham Steinhardt, head of the firm of A. Steinhardt & Brother of 452 Broadway, importers of fancy goods, died suddenly from the effects of a hemorrhage in a waiting room at the Brooklyn Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Mr. Steinhardt and his wife had started from their home, 54 East Ninety-second Street, and were on their way to visit his sister, Mrs. M. Rice, at her residence, 345 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, when the fatal attack occurred.

They were seated in Bridge Car No. 99, and were near the easterly tower on their way to Brooklyn, when Mr. Steinhardt, apparently without the slightest warning, was seized with a frightful attack of hemorrhage and fell to the floor, with a torrent of blood gushing from his mouth. His condition and the heartrending shrieks of his wife, who had had nothing to prepare her for the sudden seizure, not only drew the passengers to the spot, but when the train had finished its journey attracted a dense crowd at the terminal, where Bridge Patrolmen John Dowling and Thomas Brown boarded the car to aid the stricken man. They half supported, half carried him to the door leading to the waiting room, his ability to walk, and he was taken into the waiting room (which was soon jammed with a crowd of onlookers) and laid on a stretcher. An ambulance was summoned from Brooklyn Hospital, but before it could bring Surgeon Henderson to the spot Mr. Steinhardt had breathed his last.

His body was taken over to the Bridge Police Station on Washington Street, whither his wife, who was beside herself with grief, also went. There she raved in distracted agony for some three hours and a half. Mrs. Steinhardt could not believe that her husband was really dead, and implored the police officials to give him ice water and a drink of milk, and to rub his hands.

Coroner Coombs had been sent for, meanwhile, but could not be found. However, his assistant telephoned to the station the permission to remove the body to Mr. Steinhardt's home in this city, and this was done after the arrival of D. Rosenthal, Mrs. Steinhardt's prospective son-in-law, and Miss Rice, her niece. Mrs. Rice, who was ill, had been summoned, with the information that her brother had been taken sick, but sent her daughter in her place. A useless effort was made to communicate by telephone with Edward Steinhardt of 188 Washington Park, Brooklyn, the dead man's partner and brother, who was at Arverne, L. I. Mrs. Steinhardt was with great difficulty induced to get into a carriage with Mr. Rosenthal and drive home. J. J. Higgins a Brooklyn undertaker, followed with her husband's body.

Mr. Steinhardt was born in Germany. Besides his wife, Mrs. Carrie Steinhardt, three daughters survive him.

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will hold its annual session in Syracuse Aug. 17 to 19, and will be presided over by Samuel J. Pesoa of New York City, the Grand Master. There are 772 subordinate lodges in the State, with a membership of 74,650, a gain over the previous year of 1,992. There has been paid out as sick benefits in the year $162,823.18. The total amount expended for relief, including the amounts paid for burial, was $204,113.49. The total revenue of the lodges in excess of disbursements was $24,104.37. Hiram N. Olmsted of Syracuse has been elected Grand Master for the ensuing year without opposition.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Henry Godfrey De Witt.

Henry Godfrey De Witt died early Saturday morning at his home, 471 Grand Street, Brooklyn, of angina pectoris, at the age of eighty-two years. He was apparently in perfect health until two hours before his death. He was taken ill late Friday night, while alone, and was found in a comatose condition by his grandson, John H. Bronwer. His death occurred shortly after midnight.

Mr. De Witt was born in Delft, Holland, in 1815, and came to this country in 1835. In his younger days he was employed in the Bentley File Works, in the Eastern District, and joined the choir of Father Malone's church, in Wythe Avenue. After completing his musical education he toured the country in opera. He was at different times a member of Maretzek's Opera Company, and the Jenny Lind and Mme. La Grange opera combinations. He also sang in the company which accompanied Patti when she made her début in this city. After retiring from the stage, Mr. De Witt joined the choir of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, and gave singing lessons until less than two years ago. From 1861 to 1870 he and his son kept a hotel, which was a noted resort for musicians and singers.

The funeral services will be held to-day at the Grand Street house.

William Baker.

William Baker, formerly of Trenton, N. J., one of the pioneer merchants of that place, died on Saturday at his home, 200 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of a stroke of paralysis superinduced by a heavy fall, which caused a fracture of the fifth vertebra. Mr. Baker was born in Trenton sixty-eight years ago, and at the age of eighteen established, together with his brother, one of the first dry goods stores in the city of his birth. He remained there forty years, and eleven years ago moved to this city, where he went into the real estate and insurance business. Just prior to his death he intended to embark in the paper business with his son, Frank S. Baker. Mr. Baker was a sixty-day man in the civil war and a prominent Mason. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow, and the interment will be in Trenton under the auspices of Ashley Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.

Samuel Chester Reid.

Samuel Chester Reid, a former lawyer and writer and the nephew of Capt. Reid, the naval warrior who commanded the privateer brig General Armstrong in the remarkable naval battle off the Azores Islands in 1814, died at Washington on Friday, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Reid was born in this city in 1818, shipped before the mast at sixteen, finally settled at Natchez, Miss., and practiced law. Later he served in the Mexican war, and was offered but declined the post of United States Minister to Rome. He was the Confederate war correspondent for a large number of Southern newspapers. In 1865 he resumed his law practice. He established and incorporated the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company at St. Louis. He was the author of a large number of books on legal and historical subjects.

Leon Cahan.

Leon Cahan, fifty-eight years old, a resident of this city since 1862, died on Friday, Aug. 13, at the Grand Hotel, in the Catskill Mountains. He had symptoms of lung trouble early in last October, and his condition rapidly became critical.

Mr. Cahan was born in France in 1839. When fourteen years old he came to this city and from here went to Brazil, where, after traveling several years, he established a dry goods business in Rio Janeiro. He was a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, and was a patron of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The funeral will take place at his residence, 129 East Ninety-second Street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Col. James R. Haskell.

Col. James R. Haskell, the inventor of the famous multi-charge gun, died at his home, on Randolph Street, Passaic, N. J., yesterday. He had been ill for several years. His principal trouble was mental, the result of business troubles many years ago. He was paid $100,000 by the Government for his invention. He was sixty-five years of age.

BESSIE JACKSON DEAD.

Janitress Accused of Throwing a Burning Lamp at Her Held for the Coroner.

Bessie Jackson, whose real name is said to be Elizabeth Callinor, died in the New York Hospital yesterday from the effects of burns received at her home, 136 West Thirty-third Street, early Saturday morning.

Mrs. Mary Patterson, the janitress of the place, who attempted to put out the burning night dress of the woman, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning a few hours before the death was announced from the hospital. She was held without bail on the charge made by Miss Jackson before she died, that the janitress had thrown a lamp at her and set her bed and gown on fire.

In court Mrs. Patterson repeated the statement that the fire was caused by Miss Jackson smoking cigarettes in bed, and said she was not in the flat when the fire started.

The young woman was known to the other occupants of the house as a soubrette. She was married, but had been separated from her husband for some time. She came to New York from Boston four months ago. Miss Jackson, or Mrs. Callinor, suffered severe pain from her burns. While delirious she cried out several times that the janitress had thrown the lamp at her while she was in bed, and it was on these statements that Mrs. Patterson was arrested. Mrs. Patterson will be held pending the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

**A Quiet Day in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Los Angeles Traction Company.
Earnings more than double the Interest Charge.
Price and full information on application.
ALSO
High Class Gas Bonds and Stocks.
Emerson McMillin & Co., Bankers,
40 Wall Street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Shares of Capital Stock:
The sale of the Union Pacific Railway having been ordered by decrees of the United States Circuit Courts, the Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, to pay on or before THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1897, THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates, being one-third of the contribution to be made by holders of Certificates for deposited shares of capital stock.
Payment in New York must be made to
The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway,
and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, August 6, 1897.

To the Holders of
Central Trust Company of New York
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the above-mentioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall street, New York City, on and after August 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company's certificates will be suspended between August 20 and August 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Like many past Mondays, to-day will, in the opinion of thoughtful men closely observant of stock market conditions, be a test day, likely to indicate the tendency of the market for the rest of the week. If there be shown strength, if the market proves itself able to withstand profit-taking sales and professional hammering that may be conspicuously in evidence, then, in the opinion of veterans, the coming week will be one in which the advance will be continued. If, on the other hand, a weakness sets in, Wall Street will look for a week of irregularity.

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Fully appreciating this fact, the reactionists and bear traders will probably put forth their best efforts to-day, hoping thereby to make an impression at a time when the Street is ready to receive one. But, judging from Saturday's market, their efforts will meet with but little success. They tried hard to bring about lower prices at the close of the week, but the commission houses, coming in with seemingly unlimited buying orders, made these bear operations look insignificant. Monday is usually the best day of the week for commission house purchases, and it is from this source that the bears will meet opposition.

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Transactions in stocks during the week just ended exceeded the enormous dealings of the previous week and broke all records since the week of Feb. 25, 1893. The total sales in the past six days aggregated 3,478,390 shares, an increase over the preceding week of 627,832. Compared with the week of July 31, the increase was 1,309,019 shares.

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The number of issues dealt in kept pace with the increased business. On Monday there were 147 different stocks traded in. On Tuesday 122, on Wednesday 137, on Thursday 147, on Friday 148, the greatest number on record, and on Saturday 125. The week's record was 180, against 178 in the previous week.

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The feature of last week's market was the awakening of public interest in the hitherto neglected low-priced issues. The increased business in these stocks may be seen by the following table, giving the transactions of the week of Aug. 7 and those of the week just ended:

	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.
U. P., Denver & Gulf	5,250	28,110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,975	22,867
Baltimore & Ohio	1,452	15,272
Hocking Valley	102	10,620
Atlantic & Pacific	1,900	9,125
Mexican National	2,000	7,100
Mobile & Ohio	1,170	6,989
Iowa Central	2,757	6,425
Brunswick Land	200	6,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	170	5,913
National Linseed Oil	950	4,035
Kanawha & Michigan	525	2,820
Iowa Central pf	1,202	2,489

***

The great bulk of the business, however, was distributed as follows:

St. Paul	281,291	Reading	86,477
Burlington	208,206	Chicago Gas	80,520
C. Great West	199,110	Southern pf	67,021
N. Pacific pf	190,140	Northern Pacific	62,449
Sugar	176,602	Ches. & Ohio	54,830
Atchison pf	168,087	Manhattan	47,760
Union Pacific	165,167	Ill. Central	39,897
Tobacco	130,502	Pacific Mail	38,551
Louis. & Nash	115,667	Southern Ry	36,921
Western Union	108,144	Jersey Central	36,584
Rock Island	101,510	Texas Pacific	33,290
Reading 1st pf	90,001	N. Y. Central	31,504

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Bonds also increased in activity, the sales reaching to $22,221,500, a gain of $3,159,000 over the previous week, and the largest total since the week of May 11, 1895, when the sales aggregated $24,898,000.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refining	2%	Met. Traction	4
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf	1½
Ann Arbor	1	Mo. Pacific	2%
Ann Arbor pf	3½	Mobile & Ohio	5
A., T. & S. F.	3%	Nat. Linseed Oil	5
A., T. & S. F. pf	3%	N. J. Central	1½
Bal. & Ohio	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
B. & O. S. W. pf	2%	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf	3¼
Brunswick	2½	Norfolk & Western	2%
B., R. & P.	2%	Norfolk & West. pf	2%
Central Pacific	2	North. Pacific	1%
Chi. Gt. Western	2%	Northern Pacific pf	3¼
Chicago Gas	1½	Oregon Short Line	1
Chicago & Alton	1½	Pacific Mail	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	3%	Peo. & Eastern	1%
C., M. & St. P.	1%	P., D. & Evans	1%
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1%
Col. C. & I., Dev.	1	Pullman Car	1½
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	2½	Rio Grande West. pf	1½
C. & H. C., all in, pd.	2½	St. Joe. & G. I.	1%
C., H. V. & Toledo	2%	St. L. & S. F.	1%
Consol. Ice pf	1%	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2
Del., Lack. & W.	3%	St. L. S. W.	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1%	St. P. & O. pf	1½
Denver & Rio G. pf	1%	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	10	Union Pacific	4½
Ft. W. & Den. City	1½	U. P., D. & G.	8
Gt. North. pf	8%	U. S. Rubber	1½
Ill. B. Claflin Co.	6%	U. S. Rubber pf	3%
Iowa Central	1½	Western Union	1%
Kanawha & Mich.	2%	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. pf	5½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mrf	2	Laclede Gas pf	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	3%	Long Island	1
Am. Tobacco	1%	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	2%	Mexican Central	1
Bay State Gas	1%	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	2¼
Brook. Union Gas	3%	Nat. Starch	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1%	N. Y. Central	1
Canada Southern	2	O. R. & N. pf	3%
Canadian Pacific	2%	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
Ill. Steel	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	Pitt., Sh. & C. E. 1st	2
Ann Arbor 1st	1	Reading gen. 4s	1½
A., T. & S. F. adj	1½	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1%
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	2%	San A. & A. P. 4s	1%
Buf., R. & P. gen	1	Sea. & B. B. 1st, t. r.	1½
C. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	So. Pac. Ariz. 1st	1%
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1%	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Erie prior lien	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	4½	Texas Pac. 2d	1%
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
M., L. S. & West. 5s	1½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	3
Mo. Pac. con.	1½	U. P. ex. S.F. 8s, t. f.	6½
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1½	U. P. 8s, '97, ex. M.C.	2%
Nor. & West. con.	1	U. P. 6s, '98, ex. M.C.	2%
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	1¼
Or. Sh. Line inc. A	2	Wash., O. & W. 1st	1
Peo. Gas Chi. 1st con.	1		
Peo. & Eastern 1st	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas 1st	1	Or. S.L. inc. B, wh. iss.	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1½
Or. Imp. con., 1st m. pd.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Aug. 15. Last.	Last 1896.
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60	60	53
American Cotton Oil	19¾	18	19⅜	8½
American Cotton Oil pf	71½	69½	70½	41
American Spirits	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	15⅜	12⅞	13⅜	5⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	35¼	32⅜	32⅜	21
American Sugar Refs	148⅜	143	147⅜	103¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf	115	115	116½	97
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93¾	93⅜	93½	79
American Tobacco	96⅜	89¾	92¼	56⅜
American Tobacco pf	115	112½	112½	..
Ann Arbor	15⅜	14	15	6¼
Ann Arbor pf	40	33¼	36	17½
Atch., Top. & S. F.	16	14⅝	15¾	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	32⅜	28¾	32⅜	16¾
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	⅞	⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio	17	11½	15½	15¾
Balt. & Ohio Southw. pf	6¼	4½	4⅝	..
Bay State Gas	16¾	13¾	14½	15½
Brooklyn Elevated	7½	7½	7½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34	31	31¼	19
Brooklyn Union Gas	120¾	117½	117½	78
Brunswick Co.	3½	⅞	3¼	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	60	60	60	..
Canada Southern	57	53¾	54¼	43½
Canadian Pacific	73	70⅝	70⅝	56
Central Pacific	14¼	12	12½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	21	22⅜	13¼
Chicago & Alton	160	158	160	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98⅝	93¾	97⅞	59⅜
Chicago Gas	103⅝	100¾	102⅝	52¼
Chicago Gr. West	20⅝	16⅞	18⅞	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis	11⅝	10¾	11¼	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	33⅝	31	33	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94⅝	91½	94⅜	64½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	143¾	142½	143¾	121
Chicago & Northw	120⅝	117⅝	120¼	92½
Chi. & Northw. pf	165	164	165	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	86⅝	83⅜	85⅞	58⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34	31⅝	33	24¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	75	75	75	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	2	1¼	2	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev., pf	5½	3	5½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	18½	19	17
C. & H. C., all in, pd.	7¾	5	7¼	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo	6¼	3½	6¼	3¾
Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	..
Consolidated Ice pf	86½	86	86¾	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	190¼	182	189	142
Delaware & Hudson	121½	119	119¾	117½
Delaware, Lack. & W.	164	159¾	163	144
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	13	14¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	50	46½	48¾	30½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	13½	12½	13	6
Duluth, S. S. & A.	4⅝	4½	4½	..
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	10⅝	9¼	9¼	..
Edison El. Il. of N. Y.	126¼	124¾	125¼	..
Edison El. Il. of Brook.	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
Erie	18¾	17	17⅝	12¼
Erie 1st pf	43⅛	40¾	42	28¾
Erie 2d pf	25⅞	23½	24½	16
Evansville & T. H.	30	21¼	30	24
Evansville & T. H. pf	42½	40	42	..
Flint & Pere Marquette	9¼	9¼	9½	..
Ft. W. & D. City	11½	10¼	11½	..
General Electric	38	36¾	36¾	23¾
Great Northern pf	131	123½	131	109
Green Bay & Western	40	40	40	..
H. B. Claflin Company	91½	91	92¼	..
Illinois Central	109	104½	107⅝	85½
Illinois Steel Company	45¼	41	42	41
Iowa Central	11¼	9¼	10⅜	6¼
Iowa Central pf	35½	33¼	35¼	22¾
Kanawha & Michigan	9	6⅝	9	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	4	4½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	19	18	18	..
Laclede Gas	39¾	36½	39	18½
Laclede Gas pf	93	89½	93	..
Lake Erie & Western	19	18¾	18¾	14⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	74	73	73	63½
Lake Shore	175¾	173½	175½	141
Long Island	47	45¾	46	..
Louisville & Nashville	62¼	58	60¾	41⅜
Manhattan Con.	107⅜	103	105	77
Metropolitan Traction	124½	118	122	84½
Mexican Central	6¾	6	6	..
Mexican National certfs	2¾	1¾	2⅜	..
Michigan Central	106¼	105½	106¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis	26½	24¼	25½	13½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	89⅝	87	88½	57
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	58¾	56¼	56¾	33
Minnesota Iron	58¼	58	58	51
Mo., Kan. & Texas	16⅜	15¼	15¾	10
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	37	34¾	36¼	20½
Missouri Pacific	29¾	26½	29¾	17
Mobile & Ohio	16	14½	15	15
Morris & Essex	170	170	170	..
National Lead Co.	36⅞	35½	36½	18
National Lead Co. pf	105	104½	104½	81
National Linseed Oil	23½	15½	22	..
National Starch	8	7	7	..
National Starch 2d pf	32	32	32	..
New Jersey Central	98¼	94½	96¾	92½
New York Central	108¾	105½	106½	92
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	14¾	15¾	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	76	75½	76	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	40	36¾	39½	24⅞
N. Y., L. & W.	120¾	120⅜	120⅜	107
N. Y., S. & W.	17¾	17¼	17¼	..
N. Y., S. & W. pf	39⅞	36⅜	37⅜	17
Norfolk & Western	14¼	13	13¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf	35¼	33¾	34½	..
North American	6¼	5¼	5⅝	4⅛
Northern Pacific	17½	15⅝	17¼	..
Northern Pacific pf	51⅝	47	50¼	..
Ontario & Western	18	16⅝	17⅛	12¼
Oregon R. & N.	29	29	29	..
Oregon R. & N. pf	66½	63	63	..
Oregon S. L.	23⅝	21⅞	23¼	..
Pacific Mail	34½	31	33½	17½
Pennsylvania R. R.	113	113	113	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	8½	4¾	3¼	..
Peoria & Eastern	7	5¾	7	4
P., C., C. & St. L.	22¼	17½	17⅝	12
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60½	58	58	42
Phila., Fort W. & Chi.	172	172	172	150
Pittsburg & Western pf	5	4¾	4¾	..
Pullman Palace Car	176	176	176	141
Quicksilver	3¼	2½	3	..
Quicksilver pf	11¾	10	11¼	..
Reading	27⅝	25⅜	26⅜	..
Reading 1st pf	56	52¾	54	..
Reading 2d pf	34	32	32¼	..
Rio Grande Western	23¼	21	23¼	..
Rio Grande Western pf	67⅜	61	62½	..
St. J. & G. I.	6½	5½	6½	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	44⅝	42¾	42¾	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	14⅜	13	14½	..
St. L. & San Fran.	9	6¼	8	..
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	57¼	54⅜	55½	..
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	22⅜	19⅝	21⅜	..
St. Louis & Southwestern	6¾	5½	6¼	3
St. Louis & S. W. pf	15⅜	13½	13¾	7⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	27½	26	26	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf	77	77	77	..
St. Paul & Omaha	69¼	67¼	68¾	34¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	144¾	143¼	144½	110
Silver Bullion certs	68	68	68	68
Southern Pacific	22	20¼	20⅜	17¼
Southern Railway	11¾	10¾	11⅛	..
Southern Railway pf	35⅞	33⅜	35	..
Stand. R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30½	28	29	..
Texas Pacific	14⅜	12½	14	6
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	9	8⅞	9	..
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	5¾
Union Pacific D. & G.	7¼	6⅜	6⅝	1⅝
U. S. Leather	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	6¾
U. S. Leather pf	68⅝	66¾	67	45½
U. S. Rubber	18¾	18¼	18	14⅞
U. S. Rubber pf	65	61½	65	67½
Wabash	8¼	7⅞	8	5⅜
Wabash pf	19⅜	18	19	13⅜
Western Union Beef	9¾	9½	9½	..
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	90⅝	92½	78½
West. Chi. St. R. R.	111	111	111	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3	1½	2⅞	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	11⅞	9¾	11⅜	23
Wisconsin Central	4⅜	3¾	4⅛	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £366,778 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.90, became 51.22. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 9,200,000f in gold and lost 50,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20@30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The week has witnessed a revival of interest in the money market. Discount rates advanced to 1⅝, the chief factors contributing to this being the decline on the New York Exchange and the rise of wheat in the United States, with the certainty that Europe will take a large part of the American product. At one time the market was much excited, rates being quoted "subject to a rise in the banking and land rate." The bank joined to an extent by calling in loans.

Gold remittances from the United States will soon begin, but are not expected to equal last year's record. There is a good demand for gold from Russia, but the metal is arriving from Australia and the Cape only. Silver purchases for India are small.

There is a general falling of values in the stock market, which is depressed by the news from India and the unsettled condition of New York prices. The volume of business was much less than during the previous week, being confined for the most part to American railways, which were feverish. The principal transactions were in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Atchison, which were largely bought, and there was a good demand for second and third class bonds. But the rise seems to have reached its limit, and realizations are likely to bring a material setback, if only temporarily.

Canadians have fallen because of the general impression that the Klondike is overdone, and Grand Trunks sympathize. Americans have diverted business from home railways, which are uncommonly dull.

The mining market settlement showed some expansion on speculative account, the carrying over rates amounting occasionally to 14 per cent. Africans were the feature, but there was some buying of West Australians on Adelaide account.

A SOUTHERN RAILWAY PLAN.

Before the panic of 1893 a project was far advanced for developing Brunswick, Ga., into importance as a Southern harbor from which shipments of freight across the ocean could be made advantageously. Many prominent Wall Street capitalists were interested in the scheme. The group of financiers identified with the old Richmond Terminal system, and especially the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia property, gave support to the plan.

Brunswick's geographical situation and the depth of its water frontage made the scheme attractive. But the panic of 1893 disposed of it. The locality had, moreover, suffered a yellow-fever setback.

Now the plan revives. It was stated yesterday semi-officially that the old project still has influential support, and that the Southern Railway (including Richmond Terminal and East Tennessee, Virgina and Georgia, reorganized) may soon take up the enterprise and push it aggressively. This probably explains why the stock of the Brunswick Land Company last week jumped into sudden activity and prominence, though even yet it is only a trifle above $3 a share. Till last week the stock has not been dealt in since the panic. A few rich Wall Street men own 90 per cent. of it.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FAVOR.

One of the results of the new status of Northern Pacific affairs, and suggesting the large influence of President Hill of Great Northern in that property, will be the adoption throughout the Northern Pacific system of the appliances of the New York Air Brake Company. This is a substantial accomplishment, indicating how it pays to "hustle." It is no slight thing to compete successfully against so great a corporation as the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

It is intimated that a group of important capitalists (influential in high railroad circles) have lately acquired interests in the New York company. President Starbuck, however, declined yesterday to disclose anything as to the personnel of his stockholders' list.

DEAL IN QUICKSILVER.

An indication of the developing disposition upon the part of foreign capitalists to take up American enterprises appears in the negotiations that have been begun to acquire the control of the Quicksilver Mining Company. A large sum of money is involved. The European bidders are willing to pay materially more than the current quotations the company's stocks represent.

Quicksilver shares were formerly among the most conspicuous of Wall Street's speculative stocks. The company made big profits, and for years paid handsome dividends. Its control became centralized in the hands of a group of rich men in New York and Brooklyn, who, believing in ultra conservative management, insisted on a suspension of dividends just as soon as slackening mining activity reduced ordinary revenues. But insiders have never sold their stock. One estate in Brooklyn holds 1,500 shares, and the head of a Wall Street millionaire institution has an equal interest. During the dull times the controllers of the company have acquired new property and have used funds saved through dividend suspension to push important new development work. The bonded debt of $1,500,000 has incidentally been paid off, and the property after standing the years of hard times finds itself not only free from debt, but with $75,000 cash in its treasury, after just spending over $100,000 on its new McKinley tunnel, where indications of valuable ores are visible.

Increased gold mining all over the world causes a tremendously greater demand for quicksilver, and this American company is naturally, therefore, an object of attractive interest in European financial circles.

It was said at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, by an informed Wall Street man, that the negotiations upon the part of the foreign syndicate are being conducted by a prominent law firm having close Paris connections. The meetings where the proposals are considered are being held in the office of a Stock Exchange firm at 30 Broad Street. Many millions of dollars are involved.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Wall Street bears, with characteristic obstinacy, are still refusing to admit that there is good reason for the enthusiasm and confidence in the coming of good times that have of late been so much in evidence in the Stock Exchange district. They persist in putting forward their argument that there has been no business improvement—that apart from unreasonable sentiment there has been nothing to bring about this recent advance in stock-market prices.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents herewith opinons of bankers and brokers in various cities, men who are necessarily in close touch with business, both commercial and speculative, and who are in positions to speak understandingly of public sentiment. These opinions have been collected by means of the private wires of Wall tSreet firms, and are in many instances from the out-of-town branches of Stock Exchange houses. They prove conclusively that there has been business improvement throughout the country, and that, Wall Street bears to the contrary notwithstanding, better times are really close at hand.

CHICAGO.

Baldwin, Gurney & Co. (through Bell & Co.): "There has been a big improvement in Chicago's speculative markets, but we believe that the prices recently made for grains are based entirely upon the laws of supply and demand. There is nothing fictitious about this situation, but, on the contrary, the unusual demand for our cereals is bound to stimulate bsiness in all lines beyond anything we have known for several years. All of our local wholesale houses report large increases in orders from the country, and they say that these orders are not of the hand-to-mouth character which has been the only kind of buying that the country merchants have done for three years. On the whole, we can see nothing ahead but prosperous times."

Tracy & Co.: "Replying to your inquiry, 'Has local sentiment and local business improved commercially and speculatively?' we beg to say that we can see a decided improvement in both within the past thirty days."

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F. G. Logan & Co. (through J. S. Bach & Co.): "Local sentiment has certainly improved. All branches of business are improving, and what is just as important, perhaps, nearly every one is an optimist for the future. The speculative trade has improved to some extent, but not as much as might be expected from the exceptionally strong position of wheat and securities. When the money that is paid for the wheat now being marketed is distributed we look for a spirited revival of speculative business."

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Albert M. Day of Counselman & Day: "The business of Chicago and the West has improved very materially during the past few weeks. Speculative business is extremely active, and the disposition to trade in stocks and grain increases daily. Commercial business shows a marked improvement in dry goods, groceries, and boots and shoes. In the former the business for July was the largest in years with some houses. All iron manufacturers are very active, but prices are low as yet. Farmers are making money rapidly and will soon be free buyers. All general business is exceedingly promising. Railroad earnings are increasing, and the roads are now spending money much more freely than for the past three years. This is another important factor in general business."

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Robert Lindblom: "That general business in Chicago has improved is evident. The improvement is particularly noticeable in the wholesale trade, which is now called upon to supply stocks depleted to the lowest point possible. As yet the improvement has not reached, to any appreciable extent, the masses in general, nor have the laboring classes so far reaped any benefit from this natural recovery of trade, which would have come under any conditions. In fact, some large employers have reduced the wages of their workingmen. Prices of commodities have not advanced, excepting such as have been affected by legislation, but as yet the trusts are the main beneficiaries of this advance in prices which has been brought about by legislation in spite of the new doctrine that legislation cannot affect values. Wheat has advanced because of a failure in crops, but it is even now very low compared with prices which prevailed ten years ago and backward."

BOSTON.

Clark, Ward & Co.: "Beyond any doubt there has already been considerable improvement in general business here in Boston. Merchants in all lines are not only reporting betterment, but are expressing great confidence in the future. We believe that business will continue to expand and improve steadily. Speculation has also increased with the trade betterment, and people who have done nothing in the stock market for years are once more buying stocks. There is every reason to believe that the speculative spirit will become more and more evident as mercantile business improves and as business men's profits grow larger. In fact, we look for a period of speculative activity that will break records."

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Hayden, Stone & Co., (through Dick Brothers & Co.: "Local business is very spotted in character. In many lines of which we have personal knowledge orders are far ahead of last year. The increased orders come, however, from Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Galveston, and houses which have no branches in those sections do not seem to find much improvement. Sentiment among our leading business men is exceedingly hopeful, even

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Aug. 12, 1897	£35,619,530	.....
Aug. 13, 1896	47,138,600	.....
Bank of France.		
Aug. 12, 1897	81,260,536	£49,005,425
Aug. 13, 1896	82,971,549	50,093,122
Bank of Germany.		
Aug. 12, 1897	28,600,000	14,733,000
Aug. 13, 1896	30,310,000	15,850,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Aug. 12, 1897	37,618,000	12,599,000
Aug. 13, 1896	27,572,000	12,858,000
Spain.		
Aug. 12, 1897	9,012,000	10,430,000
Aug. 13, 1896	8,406,000	10,990,000
Netherlands.		
Aug. 12, 1897	2,682,000	6,895,000
Aug. 13, 1896	2,634,000	6,881,000
Belgium.		
Aug. 12, 1897	2,865,333	1,432,667
Aug. 13, 1896	2,704,000	1,352,000
Total for the week	£197,802,399	£95,095,092
Total preceding week	197,039,495	95,345,024
Corresponding week last year	202,036,149	97,534,122

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,563,750
Corresponding week, 1896	7,078,824
Since Jan. 1, 1897	335,180,030
Corresponding period, 1896	287,700,103

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,488,644
Corresponding week, 1896	5,098,396
Since Jan. 1, 1897	243,883,163
Corresponding period, 1896	227,340,800

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$398,136
Corresponding week, 1896	263,023
Since Jan. 1, 1897	4,470,627
Corresponding period, 1896	20,916,969

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$917,340
Corresponding week, 1896	1,056,645
Since Jan. 1, 1897	58,808,615
Corresponding period, 1896	83,224,152

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his regular financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says of American stocks:

"A further somewhat irregular advance has been established in American railroad stocks during the past week. Some stocks have more especially come into prominence, such as Louisville and Atchison preferreds and adjustment bonds, while the rise in Milwaukee seems for the time being to have been arrested.

"There is no doubt that the market on this side has been broadening, and that big speculators have taken a large interest in it, although it cannot be said that so far the rank and file of investors have joined the purchasing movement. They are still unreasonably distrustful of a section in which they have had such melancholy experiences during the last few years of depression and crises in the United States.

"It is not to be wondered at that when once the Tariff bill had been passed the currency measure had been sent realizations should have ensued, but after a few days the market rallied again, only, however, to lose some of its strength again on certain of the part of those who would like to see a reaction. That a reaction would be distinctly healthy cannot be doubted for a moment, as a fresh moderate relapse would probably bring in new operators, and the market would thus obtain a broader basis. It remains, of course, to be seen what effect the passing of the Tariff bill into law will have upon traffics.

"The influence will hardly be immediate, and as the importing movement will thereby be impeded, I am not at all sure that this circumstance will help the market much. It is different with the splendid grain crops, which are now assured in the United States. These mean a time when full prices are to be obtained for wheat, owing to unsatisfactory prospects in Europe and elsewhere, and thus the farmers will obtain a high value for their produce, and will also feel inclined to part with it readily, which, of course, will stimulate traffic returns to a remarkable degree.

"Under all circumstances the wheat-carrying roads are bound to have, not alone a heavy tonnage in carrying it to market, but also a large return tonnage of merchandise, the result of expenditures by the agricultural classes in the matter of necessities and luxuries. It is impossible to correctly estimate the great direct benefits of a good crop sold at fair prices, and this year the American farmer is likely to be in a better position than ever before in his life. It is all this that is making the feeling so bullish on the Granger stocks, and my American financial contemporaries opine that, before it ends, these shares are likely to sell at record-breaking figures if there is no set-back to the crops.

"All the Granger stocks have naturally excellent prospects, their chief representative these days being Milwaukee. The latter stock has of late fluctuated between 89¾ and 90½, but there seems to be every prospect of a further improvement. Mail advices from New York state that Standard Oil Trust interests are buying and locking up this stock, and it certainly looks as if somebody was accumulating stock on the other side. One of the strongest arguments used by American bulls of Milwaukee just now is that the weekly reports to the company of crops along its lines are excellent in every respect. In view of the fact that the company has this year an increased acreage in South Dakota and Minnesota, they consider that this means a tremendous grain business next year, quite apart from the increased business that would result in merchandise of all kinds."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alpha Con	.14	.16
Andes	.21	.21
Belcher	.20	.20
Best & Belcher	.64	.67
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.16	.20
Challenge Con	.42	.30
Chollar	.68	.69
Confidence	.92	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.19	.18
Exchequer	.02	....
Gould & Curry	.39	.04
Hale & Norcross	.95	.95
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con	.05	.04
Mexican	.25	.23
Occidental Con	.09	.07
Ophir	.60	.62
Overman	.07	.06
Potosi	.29	.31
Savage	.25	.26
Sierra Nevada	.62	.60
Standard	1.90	1.95
Union Con	.37	.38
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.37	.32

Silver bars, 56; Mexican dollars, 46@46⅛; drafts, sight, 5; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03½	.03¾
Anaconda	.47½	.46
Anchoria Leland	.98½	.99
Argentum	.21½	.23½
Bi-Metal	.03½	.03½
Blue Bell	.03¾	.03¾
Consolidated	.01	.01
Elkton	1.02	1.02
El Paso	.28½	.28
Gibson	.21½	.23
Gold Coin	.59	.56
Gold King	.44	.42
Golden Fleece	.23	.23
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.30¾	.30¾
Jefferson	.06	.06
Moon Anchor	.83	.78½
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	.66½	.66½
Rawlings	.25	.22½
Rosa	.08	.08
Union	.23½	.23½
Work	.05¼	.05¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—West Chicago opened at 110 and sold at 111; then declining, it closed at 110½. Metropolitan was still firm around 71⅞@8. Central Union Telephone Company has sold $50,000 bonds in Boston. Milwaukee Brewing preferred received a 6 per cent. dividend to-day. The closing quotation was 30¾. North Chicago advanced a point from the opening, at 240.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D Co.	65
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	13¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	33¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	23½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49
Chicago City Railway	245
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141¼
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf.	82
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	11¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	35½
New York Biscuit Company	40¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	240
Stock Yards Land Co.	17¼
West Chicago Street Railroad	110¾
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	16¼
South Side L. Railroad	47

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles J. McDermott, referee, 128 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 519.11 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 215 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 98.9, four-story stone-front, dwelling, with store, one-half part. Due on judgment, $8,705.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, 34.11 by 88.6 by 24 by 91.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,007.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 49 to 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 125 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, one-story brick stable, frame sheds, coal and wood yard. Due on judgment, $6,819.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NORDICA,
S. W. Cor. of West 113th St. & 7th Av.
High class apartments. Electric light. Elevator. Hall service. All modern conveniences. Beautifully decorated suites of six, seven, and eight rooms. Magnificent view of 7th Avenue drive. Location unexcelled.
GROUND FLOOR CORNER APARTMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN. CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED FOR FALL RENTING.—Houses and apartments; furnished and unfurnished.
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for repairing platform at 7th Av., Harlem River, Contract No. 595, and for furnishing cobble stones under Contract No. 599, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next. —Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WELL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. WAYLAND E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, Erwin L. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN L. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

EVANS, SUSAN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN C. EVANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 97 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. HENRY L. BOGERT, Executor. my3-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 208 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES T. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 113 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 52 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 52 Times Building, New York City. ap26-1aw6mM

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-1aw6mM

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. jul4-1aw0mM

BOARDERS WANTED.

84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St., (ring twice.)

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; best city references. 212 East 63d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; city references. 206 East 24th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class family ironer in hand or steam laundry. 348 West 88th St., second floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; understands care of gentleman's place, horses, cows, and poultry; good references. Post Office Box 216, Port Chester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC CANVASSER WANTED to solicit advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address C. B. A., Times Office.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Jane Keith, (formerly Jane McKenzie,) Alice J. Jones, Alexander McKenzie, Laura H. Ogle, Alexander McK. Jones, Julie H. Macfie, William E. Jones, Alfred M. Ogle, Jr., Janie M. Ogle, Kenneth L. Ogle, Edward A. Ogle, Majorie Ogle, and Gilbert E. Ogle, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jane Keith and Alice J. Jones, as executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. jy14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall Street, New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE LOUISE WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. DICKERSON, John Harsen Rhoades, and Joseph H. Gray, as executors of the last will and testament of Clinton Gilbert, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Frederick Johnson, Grace Osborne, and James L. Osborne, her husband; the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, James A. H. Flemer, and Victor Hugo Koehler, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the City and in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
71 Wall Street, New York City.
jy26-1aw6wM&s4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ROBERT EMMET DUNHAM, plaintiff, against JOHN A. DERAISMES, Frances Jane Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Maria L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 19, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office No. 35 Nassau St., New York City.

To Francis J. J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Marie L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice Supreme Court, dated the 20th July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated August 2, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. aug-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against JOHN GLASS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Ninth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, at the corner formed by the intersection with the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street fifty-six feet ten and one-half inches to land now or formerly belonging to the estate of John Rogers; thence along the same on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and forty feet and six inches; thence southerly parallel to Greenwich Avenue fifty feet and six inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and sixty-six feet and seven inches to the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, and thence northerly along the same nine feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eleventh Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 2, 1897.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New York City. au2-2aw3wM&Th&au23

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M, 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., P. O. PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Choice rooms with special rates for balance of the season.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.
Address URIAH WELCH,
Wawbeek, (Franklin County,) N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Open until Sept. 14. Reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRIETTA STARR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GALLAGHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues in the City of New York (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, aforesaid, one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the middle of the block, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and four inches to the place of beginning, said lot being further known as the map of the Hermitage made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, in 1825, and filed in the Register's office of the City of New York as lot number three hundred and eleven (311.)—Dated New York, August 14th, 1897.

THEODORE F. MILLER,
FEITNER & BECK, Referee,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
56 Wall St., N. Y.
aug.16-2aw8wM&Th&sept.8.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM L. NEWBERGER, plaintiff, against LOTTIE E. STEIN, Myer J. Stein, and Jacob A. Stein, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and forty-one (141) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the middle line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly, along said line, sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly, along the northern side of Fiftieth Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 245 East Fiftieth Street.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. aug9-2aw8wM&Th&au30

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court.—CONGRESS BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED, plaintiff, vs. HUGH O'NEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 23d day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four inches (4) to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four inches (4) to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; running thence easterly along said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 30, 1897.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City. au2-2aw3wM&Th&au23

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R

FATHER MALONE'S REWARD

Thousands of Roman Catholics in Brooklyn Honor Their Venerable Pastor.

FIFTY-THREE YEARS A PRIEST

Cornerstone of the Henry McCaddin Memorial Building Laid with Impressive Ceremonies—Review of the Early Trials in the Parish.

The fifty-third anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday. It was "Malone Day" in Williamsburg, where the little church stands, and more than 5,000 copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Weekly Magazine containing the priest's picture were bought by the people in that vicinity and the portraits displayed conspicuously in the front windows of the homes of Catholics and Protestants.

One of the features of the anniversary was the laying of the cornerstone of the Henry McCaddin Memorial Building. At the site of the new building, in the rear of the church, in Wythe Avenue, there gathered yesterday afternoon an immense throng of people who eagerly listened to the words of the grey-haired priest, who, after more than a half century of service, could deliver an open-air oration with force and eloquence.

Although it was intended to make the cornerstone laying the feature of the day, all formal ceremony was swept away by an outburst of popular enthusiasm for the man who is known far and near as the first priest in the history of the Roman Catholic Church to float an American flag from the very cross itself. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere displayed in Williamsburg yesterday. When at 3 o'clock Father Malone stepped upon the platform a cheer greeted him from the vast audience and hundreds of American flags were waved in the air.

Many Priests Present.

Among those present at the cornerstone laying were the Right Rev. Mgr. P. J. McNamara, S. T. L., Vicar General of Brooklyn; the Rev. Edward McSweeney, S. T. D.; the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese; the Rev. Edward McCarthy of St. Augustine's; the Rev. P. F. O'Hare of St. Anthony's; the Rev. Fathers Kaupert, Ward, Hopkins, O'Brien, O'Neil, and the Rev. James S. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church. Among the laymen were Mayor Patrick Gleason, James S. Donovan, John Gallagher, Arthur McGerald, John Greeney, John E. Cross, John Cotter, and Dr. John McSweeney.

Father Malone spoke of the purposes of the McCaddin Institution. It was to furnish all the advantages of hall, library, museum, and gymnasium to all the residents of the Eastern District, regardless of creed, race, or party. The founder, Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, is the daughter of a family which for over fifty years has had its home in Father Malone's parish.

Mgr. McNamara laid the cornerstone while a vast audience sang together.

The Rev. Edward McSweeny, Professor of Dogmatic Theology at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., then made an address on the benefits that would result from the handsome gift of Mrs. Walsh.

At the conclusion of the formal address, Father Malone mounted a chair, and in a clear, steady voice told of his life and service in the parish which he founded. He said, in part:

Father Malone's Address.

"It was away back in 1847 that I entered into the Thirteenth Ward, with the intention of erecting a Catholic church. St. Mary's, the first church built by Catholics, was situated in the Fourteenth Ward, where nearly all the Catholics then resided. Scarcely were there half a dozen of Catholic families in the Thirteenth Ward in those days. It did look foolish to begin such a work fifty years ago, yet it was begun, and it prospered so that the growth of Catholicity since then has been phenomenal, not only here, but all over our fair City of Brooklyn.

"For some time our increase in numbers was due to emigration. In the course of time the children of the emigrants came to the front, to fill up our native American ranks. It was a daring work to plant a Catholic church among a people whose prejudices were strong as is their very character itself. The oldest, nay, the wisest of our Catholic people looked on my move as reckless and daring. One fact will serve to illustrate the situation. My congregation would have me erect the parish house in the rear of the church, so as not to give offense to public sentiment. My reply to them was no. I was no coward, and had faith 'n American fair play. I will build alongside of my fellow-citizens, I said. I will walk side by side with them in the same public highway, will talk and hold brotherly fellowship with them, or die in the venture. I had my trials. They were long, and demanded patience on my part. Time and time again was my name rudely called aloud in the public streets by passing thoughtless boys and by young hangers-on at the old volunteer fire engine houses. I always responded by entering the house from which the insult issued and inquiring if I was wanted for any business that it might be my duty to transfact for the help of my fellow-citizens. I avoided being oversevere in my language or showing any anger, for I always reasoned with the one whom I thought was the aggressor and what was strange, never in any instance found one to own up to the fact.

"This to me was a proof of the absence of the true American who is bold to admit his error. I found a straightforward and courageous method of facing these conditions most effective, for what I said and how I said it had a very salutary effect in many instances, and I did not again meet with a like onslaught.

"I had studied too deeply the Constitution of our free Republic not to look upon such treatment as I experienced when I first settled in the Thirteenth Ward as a passing wave that time would carry back to the other side of the Atlantic, from which it came to break on the American shore.

The Passing of Prejudice.

"There were not more than five Catholic families in the Thirteenth Ward in 1847, so I thought it a good thing to divide the Catholic people who were concentrated in the Fourteenth Ward and were growing up in the foreign habits which were objectionable to the better class of our fellow-citizens. They seemed to set themselves down in the Fourteenth Ward, and they needed encouragement to move and locate among those of their fellow-citizens whose prejudices were strong and deep against their faith, and who had no opportunity of knowing their faith. Neither had they a chance of seeing their good deeds. Their weaknesses and objectionable traits of character were alone known to them, and these were magnified out of all proportion. I was not disappointed in my hopes. For, though prejudice was slow in passing out of sight, yet we soon saw the good effect of living with fellow-citizens on equal terms and trying to do good to them, as it was a most sacred duty to look after the spiritual life of the Catholic body to whom I was sent to preach by our distinguished Catholic leader of those days, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes. I have ever kept silence on the difficulties that beset my beginnings in planting the church in the Thirteenth Ward, the banner ward of fierce Know-Nothingism and the Americanism of a personal and narrow character that little comported with the genius and spirit of the Constitution of the country. An intelligent and thinking body, as are all of the members of our great American family, can never run long in the line of thinking and acting that which is not in harmony with the equality of man, and his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness wherever on God's earth he may find his home. In fact, it was an American by everything save the accident of birth. My fellow-citizens and I soon began to coalesce, to know one another, and when the terrible civil war broke out my place was fixed in American life from the very first gun fired on Fort Sumter, which opened the fiercest and most important conflict of this country; important for human rights and liberty. I have now no longer to cope with antagonists of my faith or with the want of a native title to citizenship. Good fellowship has gone on ever since, increasing in warmth and sincerity, so that to-day in no part of the world is a Catholic freer than in old Williamsburg. I repaid the blind prejudice of the past by patience, never allowing my soul to hold within it a feeling other than the kindliest and most charitable toward friend or enemy. I never complained in public and scarcely ever alluded to the sufferings of my life even in private.

"I say it here, and I am proud of the truth, that I never for a moment cherished an unkind feeling toward any of my fellow-citizens, even though they were cruel, unjust, and wrong in their treatment of one who was praying for them and theirs. And now what a great gift a good God has enabled me to confer on the Thirteenth Ward, where it was perilous for a Catholic priest to erect his church a half century ago! A good Providence has put it in the heart of a noble woman, the friend of my early priesthood as of my older days, to raise to the memory of a true and most just man, her loved brother, Henry McCaddin—a monumental building, entirely safe from all danger of fire, which will be devoted to science and learning through all time. It is connected with Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, to which her Catholic faith has attached her for over fifty years.

"Its library and museum will be opened to all, and its grand hall will be of great benefit for all public gatherings that work for the common good of the people of this section of our city. I can see no reason why my Protestant fellow-citizens should not reap of my sowing, and receive benefit from this building without conflicting with Catholic principle. May this be a means of cementing a more American and Christian fraternity among citizens who should have but one purpose in life, to be true to the true and to be kind and charitable to all."

At the conclusion of a short talk which followed from Chancellor Mitchell, Father Malone led in the chorus of "The Red, White and Blue."

NO GIVING UP THE FIGHT.

Dr. De Costa on Discrimination Between Men and Women in Enforcing the Law.

The Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, preached a sermon of special interest to young men yesterday. His text was: "Be not overcome of evil," Roman, xii., 21.

After restating the dangers incurred by society in allowing officers of the law to discriminate in the enforcement of the law as it affects men and women, shielding men and prosecuting women, he spoke of the large class of persons who say that it is useless to contend with this evil, and that we shall have to let things drift along.

This hopeless feeling, Dr. De Costa said, was too strongly intrenched even among young men who should be enthusiastic and hopeful instead of desponding. It was idle to suppose that the Creator of the world could be baffled in His plans for the human race.

The speaker then devoted his attention chiefly to showing what the Church had already done toward conquering evil, having taught the world that what it once held to be virtue was simply vice. "Let us," he said, "take an optimistic view rather than that of the 'old young man,' whose moral sense and aspirations are already shriveled.

"The ancient philosophers, like Socrates, for instance, anticipating the old young man, said that human nature, being what it was, it was proper to regard the condition of things as inevitable. But the religion of Christ met the inevitable, and the inevitable went down.

"The Christian missionary taught that the body was the temple of the Holy Ghost. Therefore let men understand that, human nature being what it is, if they offend, they shall be cast out of society and condemned to the hell they have helped to create. In the face of the great triumph of Christianity, let us not be too skeptical about future conquests of virtue over vice. Let us hear the voice of history when we are told that some things are 'inevitable.' Let us meet the inevitable and smite it as they smote it in the days of St. Paul, and at last we shall hear the joyful cry, 'The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ.'"

Cardinal Gibbons in Brooklyn.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived in Brooklyn last Saturday from Southampton, L. I., and went to the home of Major John D. Kelly, in Clermont Avenue, near Willoughby. He expects to leave to-day for Baltimore. With Major Kelly he dined at the Catholic Seminary at Dunwoodie yesterday with Archbishop Corrigan.

AUGUSTINE F. FORGET RETURNS

Says Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Authorized Him to Procure C. G. West's Arrest.

Augustine F. Forget, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was one of the passengers of the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre.

Mr. Forget has been on his annual vacation and was in Paris when C. G. West, formerly Superintendent of the company's dock, was summoned before the Directors to explain an alleged shortage in his accounts. Mr. West left the company's service nine months ago. It was said that he was under suspension pending the action of the Directors on a report made by a company inspector after an examination of his accounts.

When Mr. Forget was seen last night at 58 West Seventy-second Street he made the following statement concerning a report that his visit to Paris was in consequence of a violent quarrel with Mr. West, who, it was said, was seeking to prejudice the Directors against him:

"Mr. West and myself are not engaged in a quarrel. I was in Paris when Mr. West came before the Directors and explained in person himself of a charge of shortage in his accounts. I have returned for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for his arrest, which will be made at the direction of the President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The warrant will be issued to-day, probably, and Mr. West, who is now in Paris, will be brought to New York for trial."

Mr. Forget refused to say what the shortage amounted to. He said that there was not the slightest truth in the rumor that he was about to resign.

TRAIN RACES THROUGH CITY.

Manhattan Elevated Engineer Treats His Passengers to a Dangerously Fast Ride at Night.

The train on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad which left the Park Place Station at 2:17 o'clock yesterday morning carried a number of homeward-bound passengers who declared afterward that the engineer of locomotive 311 had endangered their lives in an attempt to make up lost time. The passengers assert that the engineer pulled the throttle wide open on leaving every station, and did not slacken his speed at the curves.

There were many women and children who got aboard at South Ferry, and when the cars leaned over to one side and whizzed around the curves they screamed in terror. It is said that the conductor was appealed to in vain, and that many of the passengers, fearing that the train would be dashed from the tracks, left it at Fourteenth Street and took the surface cars.

A passenger who was among those to leave the train before he reached his destination said that men and women were thrown from their feet when the train went around curves. At the Third Street curve the speed was so great that it was not until Thompson Street was reached that the cars righted themselves and the wheels were again squarely on the tracks.

GOOD SAMARITAN ARRESTED.

An Act of Kindness Caused Joseph Andrews Trouble.

Joseph Andrews, Jr., twenty-nine years old, of 120 Oak Street, Yonkers, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, at the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a charge of running down Elizabeth Amoraso, four years old, of Sedgwick Avenue, near Depot Lane, dislocating her left shoulder. The accident occurred at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the little girl was taken to the Fordham Hospital for treatment.

Michael Amoraso, the father of the child, made a complaint, charging Andrews with running down his daughter. When called upon to testify, he acknowledged that he did not witness the accident, and that he had no witnesses to substantiate the charge.

Andrews denied that he ran down the child, and said that it was done by a man on a wheel some distance ahead of him. He said that when he came up to the girl, who was lying in the dust of the road, screaming with pain, he took her in his arms, ascertained that she lived but a short distance away, and carried her home. To his astonishment, the child's father caused his arrest.

The Magistrate said it was evident that Andrews had acted the part of Good Samaritan, and had been punished for it. The case was continued until Friday next.

BENEFITS OF VIVISECTION

Dr. E. C. Spitzka Talks of Reforms It Has Accomplished n Medicine and Surgery.

LOWER LIFE FOR THE HIGHER

Santonelli Kills a Few Hundred Animals to Save Generations of Mankind—Great Discoveries Due to Such Experiments—Moral Objections Answered by the Specialist.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka was asked yesterday what had been accomplished in the fields of medicine and science through the medium of vivisection. He replied that very little of what is now done for the relief of disease and scarcely anything of what is done for the maintenance of public health would be possible but for the vivisection operations of the past.

"I should begin by remarking," said Dr. Spitzka, "that it is too often thought that the vivisectionist and even the ordinary physician is callous and hard-hearted. That is entirely wrong. The true physician is always tender-hearted, notwithstanding the popular superstition on this subject. He will, therefore, appreciate the problem of inflicting pain on any sensitive creature and will feel his full responsibility. Vivisection should be limited to the sanctum sanctorum of the medical temple. To cut up an animal, as was once the custom and is partially so still, before an auditorium of untrained students simply to make a display and give point to a lecture by means of a bloody spectacle, and without giving practically available instruction, is a desecration of science. I have known observant students to call the lecture in which such an exhibition was made the 'circus performance.'

"Such things as taking animals to a great height and dropping them, as was done in Jersey City by some railroad physicians, for the purpose of studying the effects of concussion, are inexcusable, on the abstract ground of brutality alone, inasmuch as they are not tempered by scientific observation, and inasmuch as nothing is gained by such so-called experiments that could not be gained by studying the effects of accidents.

Where Vivisection Is Wrong.

"But much worse than these things is the carrying of vivisection outside of the medical edifice altogether, as has been recently done in two ways. In the one instance a course of physiology for school children has been prepared, which involves the giving by a school teacher—often a female—of practical demonstrations on living animals. Whoever devised this was a bad psychologist, and a reckless, if not a very stupid, man. Once familiarize the immature mind with bloody spectacles, once render it indifferent to suffering on the part of animals that healthy children regard as pets, and you will lay the foundation of a moral callousness whose harvest will be seen in asylums, reformatories, and prisons, if not in riot and revolution.

"The other way in which vivisection and kindred procedures are improperly used, is by their exploitation in all their unpleasant, if not revolting details, in the sensational press. That indifference to the suffering of animals will finally lead to the mutilation and suffering of human beings was amply illustrated in the early part of the Summer. An illustrated article in a sensational paper called attention to the exaggerated and false claims of cure and dilitante performances of a physician in an insane asylum who had actually tapped the spinal fluid from irresponsible patients suffering from paretic dementia.

"Is it necessary that every physician should have gone through a practical course of vivisection? That I will not venture to decide. But that every medical graduate should have seen demonstrated the principal vital phenomena, I regard as a sine qua non of his graduation. Unless, however, he intends to be a physiological specialist, the demonstration to a group of students by a skilled teacher ought to cover the ground. Of course I do not refer to what I have already spoken of as 'circus performances.'

Benefits Bestowed by the Knife.

"Now, as to what has been accomplished through the medium of vivisection. In the first place, I should say that all control experiments in bacteriology have been made on the lower animals, and the anti-toxine used in the treatment and often in the cure of diphtheria, tetanus, lockjaw, and other diseases, have been thus discovered. Twenty years ago it would have been a medical heresy to claim that lockjaw could be cured. Today it is a medical heresy to say it cannot be cured. I think that this alone shows the incalculable benefit that has flowed from experiments on the lower animals.

"Our whole fund of knowledge of the infectious diseases of syphilis has been derived from study of the lower animals. Surgical operations connected with the restoration of the continuity of bones are performed to-day which would never have been thought of if they had not first been projected and verified on the lower animals. To-day the surgeon can enter bodily cavities, and operate on and remove with impunity to the patient organs which thirty years ago he would not have dared touch, it is because of control experiments made upon lower forms of life. In fact, you may summarize in this way: Aside from what is, from the modern point of view, crude operative procedures, growing out of immature anatomical knowledge, and aside from empirical observation of the action of remedies, there is very little that is now done for the relief of disease, and scarcely anything that is done for the maintenance of public health, that could exist in the therapeutic arsenal to-day but for the recorded vivisection operations in the past.

"Again, spontaneity, as a distinct mental process, has been located by Goltz and Schiff by means of vivisection. The discrimination between psychical vision and vision per se, as involved in automatic acts, is founded on experimental data. In fact, not one of the discoveries in the localization of mental functions, although amplified and made more accurate by observation from disease, could have been established without the preliminary knowledge obtained through animal experiments. The simple architecture of the animal brain enabled us to obtain elementary facts which could not have been so clearly dissociated from the human brain. The fundamental fact of nerve physiology, which is the fundamental fact of applied physiological psychology, is the discovery of the different functions of the posterior and anterior nerve routes made by vivisection.

No Pain to Animals Operated On.

"Much is said about the painfulness of these experiments on the lower animals. There are very few painful experiments, if any, now performed on the conscious animal. The scientific physiologist regards that operation in which the least possible pain is produced as nearer the ideal than the one in which much pain is produced.

"The opponents of vivisection have some justification in opposing the publication of brutalizing details in the press, or before general audiences, but the tender-hearted and well-meaning and honest among them must not forget that from first to last their movement they have been unfortunate in having been associated with people of doubtful sanity to a much greater extent than any other body of agitators with which I am acquainted. If you read the annals of the Bow Street Police Court you cannot lay down the book without coming to the conclusion that the leader of the movement in London of forty years back was of unsound mind and treated as such in the courts. To the same well-meaning members of the body the caution may be addressed as to their acceptance of the facts upon which they base their crusade. I have read more lies about physio'ogical experiments, apparently told in good faith, than about any other topic misrepresented to the public.

Moral Objections Answered.

"As to the objection to vivisection on moral grounds, I should say that, as a question of abstract justice or moral ty the physiologist has as much right to subject an animay to suffering for what is, after all, a selfish purpose (in a wide sense of the word) as the hunter or fisherman has to wound, as he frequently does, without actually killing the objects of the chase or angling. If we refer to the precedents of usage, of historical and national customs, the overwhelming majority of experiments now performed by scientists are no departure from the standard of morality. We should remember that the gourmand at Delmonico's in eating pâtés de foie gras eats the product of a prolonged torture inflicted on a goose, equal in its ingenuity and cruelty to any torture ever devised by the Chinese. We should also remember how many animals have been, in the long period of history, mutilated in order to produce capons, oxen, and geldings. These things can be shown to have been done in Scriptural days, and certainly before the advent of experimental medicine.

"If we are to be guided by the utilitarian principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, it must be concluded that the physiologists have conferred more benefit than injury. A single instance will suffice. Santorelli, the pupil of Metschnikoff, who has within the last few weeks discovered the germ and the antitoxin (and, as I am positive, the cure) of yellow fever, made use of many hundred animals in his inoculating experiments. I will leave it to the moralist to contrast the character of the man who, with a reasonable prospect of discovering a remedy destined to save the lives of untold numbers of his own species, avails himself of that chance though at the sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of the lower animals, with that of the man who would deliberately permit generations of human beings to remain the prey of this foul and deadly plague."

A NEW WIRE-BOUND GUN.

J. H. Brown's Invention Being Developed on a Large Scale at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—Under the direction of J. H. Brown, the American inventor, the United States Government is building at the Reading Scott Iron Works a ten-inch wire gun which marks another era in the development and advance in war implements. Congress made an appropriation last year for the construction of this gun.

Brown's invention, which has attracted here and abroad a good deal of attention, was at first a five-inch experimental weapon. In this form it was turned over to the United States Government to be tested at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The tests proved that this gun, beyond a doubt, stood higher pressures and showed a greater endurance than any gun previously constructed. The new Brown gun will weigh thirty tons, and is expected to hurl a 600-pound shell with a muzzle velocity of 688 feet per second. Such a velocity would give the projectile, if the shell weighs 600 pounds, instead of the regulation weight of 580, a striking capacity of 38,410 foot tons. In other words, the striking capacity per ton of weight of gun would be 1,280 foot tons at the muzzle—something unequaled in gun construction in any country.

This gun can only be employed in coast defense, its great length, 37½ feet, making it unavailable for use in the navy.

The steel in the segments of the new gun will have a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to the square inch. The elastic limit will be 70,000 per square inch, and the elongation from 20 to 24 per cent. A bar of steel 100 feet long, which can be stretched to a length of 124 feet before rupture takes place, must certainly contain a metal of extraordinarily good quality. After the segments have been assembled and the breech and muzzle nut screwed on to them, thus forming the core of the gun, the winding of the wire around the core begins.

The wire used in the new gun has an area of 1-49 of an inch, each side measuring 1-7 of an inch. As the wire is to be wound around the core under a pressure of 98,000 pounds per square inch, and must retain an equal margin of strength in order to permit the core of the gun to expand safely during firing and contract after the shot, the wire must have a very great elastic limit. The required elastic limit of the wire, under these conditions, cannot be less than 198,000 to 200,000 pounds per square inch.

Seventy-five miles of this wire are required in the construction of the gun, the weight of which is over 90,000 pounds. The construction of the big gun at the Reading Scott Works is giving employment to a large number of men, and the work is progressing rapidly. Its estimated total cost is $37,899, estimated for the Government by First Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth United States Artillery, who is considered an expert on wire gun construction.

BISHOP NEWMAN A LIBERAL.

He Counsels a Saratoga Audience of Prohibitionists to Use Moderation.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The New York State Temperance Society celebrated its anniversary in the First Presbyterian Church here to-day. Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church delivered an address before an audience largely composed of pronounced prohibitionists. The Bishop, in considering the eradication of the evil of drunkenness, counseled wisdom and moderation, instead of inconsiderate and uncompromising denunciations.

There are three concessions, he said, which temperance advocates are bound to make, namely: that, while wines and liquors are not indispensable to the welfare of mankind, they, nevertheless, have their legitimate uses; that the occasional drinking of wines and liquors is not drunkenness, as denounced in the Bible, and that, while it is true that all confirmed drunkards were once moderate drinkers, yet all moderate drinkers do not become confirmed drunkards.

In conclusion the Bishop said that while some people favor high license, some local option, and others demand prohibition, he believed that what is most needed in all classes is magnanimity born of self-denial, which will create an apprehension of danger that will make the custom of drinking unfashionable and cause the liquor traffic to be less profitable; that this will increase the power on the part of the magnanimous to persuade others to follow their example, and will contribute to economy, industry, education, patriotism, religion, home, and heaven.

ENORMOUS COTTON CROP.

Statistician McNeill Estimates at Least 9,750,000 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—H. M. McNeill, the cotton statistician, has issued a circular on the growing crop. Mr. McNeill says:

"At this moment the promise is equal to any previous year in every State but Texas, and on the present acreage, even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum production per acre by 1,000,000 bales, the outlook now is for a crop of at least 9,750,000 bales, with 500,000 to 1,000,000 more within the range of possibilities.

"The crop is now so far advanced from recent rains and heat that it will reach maturity and be independent of frost at an unusually early date, and should we soon have good rains in Texas, her crop also would be near perfection and the possibilities for the total crop would then be something enormous."

At the Nashville Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The total attendance at the exposition last week was over 50,000. This week will be marked by the presence of delegates from all the States, who will be here in attendance upon important conventions. The National Council of Daughters of America, the Southwestern Lumber Manufacturing Association, the Mississippi Valley Cottonwood Association, and the twelfth annual meeting of the National Conference of State Boards of Health will be in session here.

Alleged Highwaymen Held.

Charles Kelley of 183 West Houston Street, and Benjamin Downing of 545 Canal Street, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. The men are charged with having attempted to rob John Foley, a longshoreman, while he slept on a wooden platform on West Street, between Leroy and Morton Streets. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded to jail in default of $2,000 bail each.

Miss Minnie Gibb Betrothed.

The announcement was made in Brooklyn yesterday of the engagement in Paris of Miss Minnie Gibb, daughter of Howard Gibb of Brooklyn, to Count Henri de Moy, only son of the Marquis de Moy. Miss Gibb is well known in Brooklyn society circles and Count de Moy traces his ancestry back to the early part of the thirteenth century. His house has twice been allied with the royal family of France. The wedding will take place, it is said, in the Spring.

A Metal Cornice Fell on Him.

Louis Kouril, nine years old, of 1,374 Avenue A, narrowly escaped instant death yesterday afternoon by the falling of a piece of metal cornice, a foot long, from the roof at 571 East Seventy-third Street as he was passing. It grazed the boy's head and shoulder as it fell. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital with a scalp wound and severe contusions of the shoulder.

DUTIES PAID UNWILLINGLY

Unpopularity of Dingley Act Emphasized at Arrival of La Bretagne and the Furnessia.

OPINIONS OF A SCOTCHMAN

Thinks Law Unfair, as American Goods, Excepting Excise, Are Admitted Free by Great Britain—Curious Find in Clergyman's Trunk.

The campaign of education in the practical application of the Dingley tariff was resumed yesterday on two steamship piers.

C. R. Woodward of Cairo, Ill., and his wife arrived on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia from Glasgow. Mr. Woodward is on the School Committee of his town, and while abroad he bought a collection of photographs of places of historic and literary interest for presentation to the schools. Mrs. Woodward bought a cup and saucer for a china collection.

Having knowledge of the new regulations requiring the payment of duty on all baggage comprised of foreign-made articles in excess of the aggregate value of $100, Mrs. Woodward had made an inventory of the dutiable goods that she and her husband had brought back with them, and had estimated their value at $300.

The Customs Inspectors made an examination of the articles, and Mr. Woodward was required to pay $73.90 in duty.

"I have been a Republican all my life," said he, "but I don't know— It is not a square deal. I am glad to get back to the land of the free, but I think this is hard luck."

The cup and saucer cost $2.50. The duty was $1.50. The tax on the photographs amounted to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. and Mrs. Billington, who are English, but who live in Savannah, said that they had been told on board ship that if they failed to declare anything dutiable, the goods would be confiscated. They were careful to make a complete declaration. "It is a beastly nuisance," declared Mr. Billington.

J. B. Bannerman, a Glasgow baker, arrived, en route to Toledo, to visit his daughter. He brought for her a present from her mother, a Scotch plaid, cut and partly made into a gown. He was greatly provoked at the imposition of duty upon it. "It is not fair," said he. "We allow your goods to come in free, excepting in the case of excise goods. I buy my flour from your Western States."

He was asked if he would not continue to do so.

"Of course," he replied. "I have to. I cannot get it elsewhere. But that does not change the principle."

Bishop Morrison of Duluth was one of the passengers. He had no duty to pay. "I did not buy anything over there," he said.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne arrived yesterday also. E. B. Latie, formerly a chef for James Waterbury, and his wife were among the passengers. When Cordage broke a few years ago, the chef left the employ of Mr. Waterbury and went to Europe for a holiday. He has been traveling in Europe ever since.

"This is the most rigid customs inspection I have undergone in my travels," he said. He had a doll for his little daughter, which cost $11, and two dresses, which cost $16. On the total of $27, he had to pay $17 and $6.

Mme. Robin, another passenger, was met at the pier by a gentleman from the West, who expatiated in emphatic terms on the evils of a protective tariff.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck paid $126 on $200 worth of Parisian made gowns.

In all $400 in duties was collected from La Bretagne's passengers, fifteen having dutiable goods.

A Customs Inspector, on opening one trunk, exclaimed: "Hello! I guess we have struck a sport of the first water." He had uncovered a very complete layout of cards, chips, &c. Just then a clergyman was seen to lean over the trunk, and the Inspector humorously remarked: "Well, my friend, I think you are pretty near the line."

ARRIVAL OF A GREEK PRIEST.

To Take Charge of Chicago Church, but Is Penniless.

Among the steerage passengers on the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday, was the Rev. Father Papez Constantine Ekonomos, a Greek priest, who said that he had surrendered a charge in Havre to take charge of a Greek church in Chicago. With him was D. Cotonis, who formerly lived in Chicago, where he has a brother, whose name is Theodore. He was one of those who returned to Greece to fight the Turks. The priest had no money and no ticket to his destination. His companion had only $5. Both were detained, and they will be examined to-day to determine whether they are likely to become public charges.

STAGE COSTUMES NOT ALLOWED.

Police Stop Shows Given in Mummer's Clothing at Coney Island.

Coney Island visitors received a severe shock yesterday afternoon, when all the Bowery shows closed down. Word quickly passed around that the police were raiding, and the thousands of spectators quickly hurried to the boardwalk. The shock had been caused by Sergt. Zimmerman, who ordered the manager of the Imperial Music Hall to stop the performances until the performers had changed their stage costumes for street clothing.

Beyond the changing of costumes ordered by Sergt. Zimmerman there was not the slightest noticeable difference in the running of the island. At one of the Oriental exhibitions a dark-haired Egyptian became a little too enthusiastic in her dance, but was stopped by the announcer.

The games of chance which District Attorney Backus ordered closed were run all day long.

MARRIED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Miss Henry of Cohoes Becomes Mrs. Andrew F. Koch.

A well-dressed couple called at the house of Deacon Charles C. Overton of the Brighton Chapel at West First Street, West Brighton, yesterday, afternoon and said they wanted to be married. They said they had been betrothed for some time, but seldom met because he lived in Bethlehem, Penn., and she at Cohoes, N. Y. They gave their names as Andrew F. Koch and Evelyn Henry, daughter of Francis Henry of Cohoes. They had visited Coney Island with separate parties and had given their friends the slip.

The Rev. C. Thurston Chase, temporary pastor of the Brighton Chapel, made the couple man and wife. Deacon Overton acted as best man and Deacon Peterson gave the bride away.

Miss Feeley Married to J. M. Lazere.

John M. Lazere, who said he was clerk at a Fort Hamilton hotel, and Miss Annie Feeley, who gave her address as 129 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, were married at Coney Island yesterday by Justice Finnerty. Miss Feeley said she had been engaged to Lazere for some time, but had decided to elope to escape the "red tape" of a church wedding. Her true address is 288 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and her father, a carpenter, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night he had never heard of Lazere.

Vital Statistics in Brooklyn.

Dr. West, Secretary of the Brooklyn Health Department, announced yesterday that the Summer's record shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths of children from intestinal diseases and that the death rate for the year in Brooklyn will be lower than ever in the history of the city. The record of deaths to date from all causes is 1,700 below the corresponding period of last year. The rate of mortality for the past week is 17 per 1,000 of population.

Mauser Rifles for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15.—Gen. Francisco Z. Mena, Secretary of Communications and Public Works, has been commissioned to go to Berlin and personally receive from the manufacturers 25,000 Mauser rifles and ten rapid-fire guns with which the Mexican Army is to be equipped.

Sightseers are welcome.

A looker to-day may mean a buyer to-morrow.

And to-day you can look into the future—our fall and winter clothes are ready.

If you leave your measure, you can buy from wherever you live; next month or next year.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for the boy of 3, his father and grandfather.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MORE BUYERS THIS WEEK.

Merchants' Association Starts New Excursions and Expects a Still Greater Number of Visitors.

The Merchants' Association will start the work of the second week of excursions by sending out to-day 35,000 copies of a new circular directing attention to the second series of reduced rates for merchants coming to New York. These rates are placed in effect in the Trunk Line Association's territory. This territory includes Ohio and the towns on the western border of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan south of the lakes, and Illinois, or the section of country east of St. Louis and Chicago, north of the Ohio River, and west, but not including, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, and Gauley Bridge, West Va.

The association, in summing up the work of the first week, says:

"The register shows that people came from as far west as the Pacific Ocean, as far north as Canada, as far south as the remote parts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; from different points on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and from intermediate points all over the United States. These people represented almost every variety of business that could be thought of. Many of them had never been in New York before.

"It is reported from the large wholesale merchants throughout the city, from the hotels, and from the transportation companies that probably not for a great many years have there been so many out-of-town merchants within the limits of New York City. Up to this date nearly 850,000 pieces of mail matter have been sent out by the officers of the association, and included in this number were 100,000 copies of an elaborate pamphlet showing by figures and illustrations the leadership of New York in every line of business."

It is confidently expected by the association that more buyers will come to the city this week than came last, and that the total for the two weeks will approach 7,000.

TWO JUMPED FOR LIBERTY.

A Man and a Woman Risk Their Lives to Avoid Arrest.

Two persons in New York yesterday feared arrest to such a degree that they imperiled their lives in attempting to escape from the police.

Rebecca Barron, twenty-nine years of age, of 541 West Forty-third Street, was beating her husband early in the morning, when a policeman, attracted by the man's cries, entered her apartments and arrested her. She broke away from him and jumped over the railings of the stairway to the hallway, two floors below. She was badly bruised, and an ambulance surgeon was called to attend her. Then she was locked up. Ten hours later she was arraigned in the Yorkville Court and fined $3.

Antonio Corella preferred to jump down an air shaft at 557 West Thirty-fifth Street to being arrested. He did not escape the police, but succeeded in cutting his head and face. The charge against him was assault: Joseph Kenwick, a tenant in the same house, with a knife. Kenwick is in the Roosevelt Hospital. In the Jefferson Market Court Corella was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

NEEDLESS CLUBBING CHARGED.

Policeman Sesselman Accused of Maltreating a Consumptive.

Morris Lippman of 90 Division Street appeared in the Essex Market Court yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. He and his brother, Louis, were arrested Saturday night by Patrolman Sesselman of the Madison Street Station, but were released on bond. Morris showed a certificate from Dr. P. A. Seiglestein of 85 Rivington Street to the effect that Louis was unable to appear on account of the treatment he had received from Sesselman. Morris Lippman said that he and his brother were standing in front of their own door when the policeman ordered them to move on, and clubbed them while taking them into custody. Louis Lippman is a consumptive, and his brother said that he had suffered greatly from the treatment which he had received.

The policeman denied using more force than was necessary in making the arrest. Magistrate Meade adjourned the case until to-morrow, when it is expected that Louis Lippman will be able to appear.

Many Visitors See Queer Fish.

There were 10,694 visitors at the aquarium yesterday, a larger attendance than has marked any of the heated Summer days. The fine collection of Bermuda fish was one of the principal attractions, but doubtless many were drawn to see the loggerhead turtles. The loggerheads, however, which for a week have been entertaining visitors with their ferocious attacks upon one another, had apparently tired themselves out, for neither displayed a combative spirit. The loggerheads frequent the Southern coast, or from the Chesapeake south, but these were caught on opposite sides of New York Bay. One weighs about eighty pounds and the other forty.

Fire Horses Wreck Two Surreys.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning Engine Company No. 42 of the Brooklyn Fire Department was summoned to a fire at One Hundredth Street and Fourth Avenue.

The engine house is at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The grade is steep on Fourth Avenue, and as the hose carriage dashed down the street the pole chain broke and the horses became unmanageable. At Ninty-ninth Street they rushed on the sidewalk, wrecking two surreys standing outside McNally Brothers' stables and smashing the stable yard fence. Nobody was hurt. The fire was at Charles Hasler's hotel and did $1,800 damage. The damage to the surreys and fence is estimated at $135.

Lost Diamonds Found.

Frank Gillan of 95 Greenwich Street and William J